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ARAB TRIBES IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDIA ARABIA

By

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[Part 3 and index from book "Heart of the Arabian Peninsula," by Fu'ad Hamzah, 470 pages]

[Text] Part Three. Arab Tribes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Comprises two chapters and detailed tables containing tribe branches)

Chapter One. Arab Tribe Genealogy[1]

Arab Preservation of Their Genealogy--Difficulties in Matching Branches With Their Stems

In his book "Nihayat Al-Arab Fi Funun Al-Adab," Al-Nuwayri said, "The Arabs boasted the knowledge of their genealogy over non-Arabs (Al-'Ajam), because they were very careful to know their lineage, adhered to their noble descent, knew their peoples and races, identified their tribes eloquently by their poets and speakers, united with all their families and clans, tended toward their divisions, groups and clans, banished the intruders and spoke out vehemently."[2]

However, with the Arab carefulness to keep their genealogy, adhere to their descent and observe the sequence of their branches and divisions, it is quite difficult for any researcher to identify the origins of all Arab tribes in existence at the present time due to the loss of a considerable part of the writings of the ancestors about lineage and several links of the chain of ancestry during the weakness of Arab countries and differences among their heads and tribes in the Middle Ages. It is clear that during these periods, considerable tribal migration took place, with one tribe replacing another or conquering it and forcing it out of its territory and into oblivion. [132] Therefore, we did not attempt in this book to relate branches to their ancient origins except where correctness was absolutely verified; everything else was left to researchers and explorers. We confined ourselves to branches now existing, and we listed them by the names they are known by. It is noteworthy that we witnessed cases where branches of a single tribe descend from several distant origins; this arising, we presume, from the alliance of branches some time in the past at a time we cannot pinpoint.

[III - NE & A - 121]

Since the difficulties we came across in relating branches of present tribes to their ancient origins are common to all genealogists, and realizing that it is useful to know about them so that it may become clear how tribes came to be known by assumed names other than their original ones, and how branches came to be famous tribes, we deemed fit to list them hereinafter, to attain the benefit that we envisaged from writing this book.

First, the existence of lineage and the conversion of tribes into peoples, clans into tribes, and groups into clans.[3]

Second, the difficulty of identifying the correct lineage because of the distance of time and lack of writings.

Third, the possibility of a tribe becoming known by the name of a famous member.[4]

Fourth, the joining of individuals to a tribe other than their own by virtue of alliance or allegiance.[5]

Fifth, the intrusion of members of one tribe into another.

Sixth, the affiliation of strangers, such as slaves, to a certain tribe and their coming to be known by the tribe's name instead of their original names.

Seventh, the assuming of a new name by a certain tribe for one reason or another.

Eighth, the resemblance of tribal names despite the distance among their origins and the difference in their lineages.

Chapter Two. Terminology of Tribal Division

"Abu-al-Barakat al-Jawani" said, "The foundations upon which the Arabs built the entire structure of ancestry consist of ten categories."[6]

First Category: "Al-Jadhm," which is the origin relating either to 'Adnan or Qahtan.

Second Category: "Al-Jamahir," or the group.

Third Category: "Al-Shu'ub," or the peoples comprising the tribes.

Fourth Category: "Al-Qabilah," or the tribe "which is less than a people but comprises the clans. The Arabic term is derived from compatibility; that is, each part is compatible and equal in number with the other parts."[7]

Fifth Category: "Al-'Ama'ir," or clans, which are less than tribes. The term is plural of "'Imarah," which comprises groups.

Sixth Category: "Al-Butun," or the groups which comprise the divisions.

Seventh Category: "Al-Afkhadh," or the divisions. The term is plural of "Fakhdh," which is less than a group but comprises kinfolks.

Eighth Category: "Al-'Asha'ir," or kinfolks which connect to forefathers.

Ninth Category: "Al-Fasa'il," which consist of a man's extended family.

Tenth Category: "Al-Raht," which is a man's immediate family.

To illustrate the above: "Adnan" is "Jadhm," [origin]: Ma'add tribes are "Jumhur" [group], Nizar ibn Ma'add is Sha'b [134] [people], "Mudar" is a tribe, Khandaf is "'Imarah," Kinanah is Batn [group], Quraysh is Fakdh [division], Qusayy is 'Ashirah [clan], 'Abd Manaf is Fasilah [a man's relatives], and Banu Hashim are Raht [a man's family].[9]

The author of "Subh Al-A'sha" enumerated only six categories, taking after "Al-Mawardi" and other genealogists. Those categories are: (1) Al-Sha'b [the people], (2) Al-Qabilah [the tribe], (3) Al-'Imarah [group], (4) Al-Batn [one group], (5) Al-Fakhdh [division], and (6) Al-Fasilah [man's relatives].[10]

We followed in the steps of the author of "Subh Al-A'sha" except where "'Imarah" is concerned. We dropped it and confined the tribe classification to five categories listed hereinafter with its English equivalent for the sake of accuracy.

(1) Al-Qabilah, such as Matir and 'Anzah = Tribe.

(2) Al-Batn, such as Dana Wa'il, and Dana Muslim, of "'Anzah" tribe = Group.

(3) Al-Fakhdh, such as Walad 'Ali, Walad Sulayman and Al-Hasanah of "'Anzah" groups = Division.

(4) Al-Fasilah, or Al-Badidah, is Al-'Ashirah, such as Al-Daghman and Al-Mir'ad = Clan.

(5) Al-Raht, or Al-'Ailah, such as Al-Sha'lan = Family.

To illustrate the above: Sha'lan Family is related to the Mir'ad clan of Al-Rawla division of Dana Muslim group of 'Anzah tribe.

It is noteworthy that we arranged and classified the tribes in alphabetical order and disregarded their classification in the order of their wealth, fame, competence and descent, for it is the custom of the Arabs to classify tribes in the above-mentioned order as follows.

First--tribes of [tribal] consciousness and solidarity, which are equal in competence, glory and descent.

Second--tribes of [tribal] consciousness and solidarity but which cannot date back their origins [135] to known Arab ancestors such as "Al-Zafir," "Al-Shararat," "Al-'Awazim" and "Al-Rashaydah".

Third--tribes whose descent is not recognized by the Arabs and therefore they do not marry into them. They are called "Salibah," such as [the tribes of] Salibah and Hutaym.

In Najd, there are further two tribal categories: the first is "Banu Khadir," who are said to be the descendants of slaves; and the other is "Al-Sunna'," who are looked upon in the cities as the Salibah are looked upon in the deserts.

We did not attempt to estimate the population of each tribe due to the difficulty inherent therein.

We relied, in the spelling of names, upon hearing and Arab tradition.

We often followed the same method in checking the pronunciation of names and vocalized them in the manner pronounced by the Arabs.

Chapter Three. Tables of Arab Tribes (in alphabetical order)

(letter Aleph) [A]

Ahmar (Bal-Ahmar)
Asmar (Bal-Asmar)

(letter Ba) [B]

Bariq
Bahr ibn Sukaynah
Buqum
Bila

(letter Ta) [T]

Tamim

(letter Tha) [Th]

Thaqif
Thamalah
Thawab

(letter Jim) [J]

Jahadila
Ja'afirah
Ju'dah
Jahaynah

(letter Ha) [H]

Harith, (Bal)
Hurrath, (Bal)
Harb
Hasan
Hali
Huwaytat

(letter Khe) [kh]

Khalid
Khath'am
Khuza'ah
Khadir
Khamisin

(letter Dal) [D]

Durayb
D'akayh
Dawasir

(letter Dhal) [Dh]

Dabyan (of Ghamid)

(letter Ra) [R]

Rabi'ah
Rabi'at al-Maqatirah
Rabi'at al-Tiham
Rabi'at Warfaydah
Rabi'at al Yaman
Rijal Alma'
Rashayidah
Al-Raysh

(letter Zay) [Z]

Zubayd
Zahran
Zayd

(letter Sin) [S]

Subay'
Sa'd
Sufyan
Sukaynah
Sahl

(letter Shin) [Sh]

Shubayl
Shararat
Sharif (Ashraf)
Shu'bah [137]
Shamran
Shammar
Shihr
Shahran
Shalawah

(letter Sad) [Ss]

Sulbah

(letter Ta) [Tt]

Tuwayriq

(letter Za) [Dh]

Zafir

(letter Ein) ['A]

'Abs
'Utaybah
'Ujman
'Aryan
'Asir
'Atiyah
'Alkam al-Hawl
'Amr
'Anzah
'Awf
'Awazim
'Ayr, (Bal-'Ayr)

(letter Ghayn) [Gh]

Ghamid

(letter Fa) [F]

Fudul
Fahm

(letter Qaf) [Q]

Qahtan
Qarn, (Bal-Qan)
Quraysh

(letter Mim) [M]

Malik
Malik 'Asir
Muhammad
Murrah
Marwan
Masariha
Mutayr
Ma' (people of Alma')
Mghayda
Manasir
Munjihah
Mahdi
Musa

(letter Nun) [N]

Najran
Nuju'
Nashshar
Numur

(letter Ha) [H]

Hajir
Hutaym
Hudhayl
Hilal

(letter Ya) [Y]

Ya'la
Yam[11]

[138] Bal-Ahmar

They have their homes in Subh Valley, a few tens of miles north of Abha. The tribe is bounded by the Bal-Asmar tribe to the north, Shahran tribe to the east, Banu Malik to the south and Rab'a and Rufaydah to the west. The Bal-Ahmar tribe is divided into two divisions: urban and desert. Most important of the desert branches are Al Asla', Bal-Asmar and Banu Tha'labah.

Bal-Asmar

Bal-Asmar is located east of Mahayil, with the Al-Raysh tribe in between. It is bounded northward by Banu Shihr, eastward by Shahran, southward by Bal-Ahmar and westward by Al-Raysh. They are divided into two divisions: mountain people and valley people, who are more numerous than the others.

Ahl Bariq

This tribe consists of four divisions: Al-Humaydah, Al-Musa ibn 'Ali, Al-Isba' and Al-Jibali. Their homes are located 15 miles north of Mahayil. They stretch 20 miles north and south and 30 miles east and west, and are bounded by Banu Shihr to the east and north, Al-Raysh, Al-Durayb and Rabi'at Al-(Tihmah) to the south and Rabi'at al-Maqatirah to the west. Most of them live in the villages scattered in this region.

Bahr ibn Sukaynah

The homes of this tribe lie on the edges of the road extending between Mahayil and Al-Birk, several miles from Mahayil to the southwest, and a few tens of miles from Al-Birk. [139] To the north there is Al-Musa tribe, to the east Banu Thaw'ah and Rijal Alma', who are also found to the south; and to the west Banu Hilal. Members of this tribe claim they are related to Rijal Alma'.

Al-Buqum

Al-Buqum country stretches from Hadan mountain and its outskirts to Tarabah and Al-Khurma. Al-Buqums are originally from Al-Azd. Their number is by no means small, but part of them mingled with 'Utaybah and merged into it. The principal divisions of Al-Buqum are the following: Al-Mazariq, Al-Mawrikah, Al-Kalibah and Al-Rawajih.

Some of their urban dwellers live in the village of Al-Qasab. Of those that do are the families of Al Zahim, Al Suwayd and Al Ghadir.

Bila[12]

Bila is located south of Huwaytat al-Tiham. Its homes stretch eastward to Mihattat Dar Al-Hamra. It is originally from Al-Azd, and Bila together with Juhaynah are called Quda'ah. Bila has several branches, such as Al-Ma'aqilah, Al-Rumut, Al-Fawdhilah, Al-Zabbalah, Al-Shamat, Al-Kawiyyin,[13] Al-Rubatah, Al-Wabisah, al-Huruf, al-Wuhshah, Al-'Iradhat[14] and Al-Sahhamah.[15] [140] The head of Bila is Ibn Rufadah who lives in Al-Wajh and its outskirts. The present Emir of Bila is Ibrahim Ibn Sulayman Pasha Ibn Mufadah.

Banu Tamim

Members of this tribe now live in Najd urban area and Shammar mountain. Most cities and villages in Najd have elements from Tamim. Because of its urbanization, the tribe lost the characteristics of divisions and clans, and it became difficult to divide it into groups as is the case with tribes which maintain their solidarity. However, it can be said that members of Tamim who live in Najd fall into three groups.

First--Hanzalah Ibn Malik Ibn Zayd Manat Ibn Tamim.

Second--Sa'd Ibn Zayd Manat Ibn Tamim.

Third--Of the group of 'Amr Ibn Tamim of Banu Hanzalah are: Al-Wuhabah, the family of Sheikh Muhammad Ibn 'Abd-al-Wahhab in Riyadh; Al Bassam in 'Unayzah and Al-Qudat, who are also found in 'Unayzah; Al Shabanah in Al-Majma'ah, Washi, Zalam[16] and Jawa; Al Ma'yuf in Jalajil; Al Mnif in al-Hawtah; Al Maghamis in al-Khatamah; Al 'Abd-al-Karim in Haramah; Al-Kharasha, Al Jasir and Al Aba Husayn in Al-Washm and Ushayqir; Al Fayiz, Al Masnad and Al 'Umar in Wuthaythiyah; and Al-'Atiq and Al-Mus'ad in Al-Qasab.

In Al-Wahba are Al-Ma'adid, from whom descend Al Thani, the Emirs of Qatar.

In Banu Sa'd Ibn Zayd Manat are Al-'Anaqir in Tharmada. From those are Saykh 'Abdallah Al-'Anqari, [141] the qadi of Sudayr; Al Mu'ammar in Sadus; Al Abu 'Alyan and Al Hasan in Buraydah.

In Banu 'Amr Ibn Tamim are Al-Mazari' and Al-Nawasir. From Al-Mazari' there are Al Hammad in Al-Hawtah; Al-Murshid in Al-Hulwah; Al-'Awn in Al-Quway'. The Al Hammad constitutes the largest Tamim member living in Najd. They are two-part:

Al Murshid and Al Husayn. From Al-Mazari' also are Al al-Madi of Al-Rawdah; Al Fawzan, Al Faris and Al Qasim in Al-Rawdah; and Al Huwayshil in Namir, Al 'Atiyah and Al Assaf in Al-Majma'ah; Al Bakr in Riyadh; Al-Hilalat in 'Arqah and many others living in the villages of Najd.

From Al-Nawasir, there are Al Muqbil, who live in Udrama. The people of Al-Dakhilah are all from the Nawasir; Al Hasnan in Shaqra; and Al-Hamada in Al-Qasab.

Banu Thaw'ah

This is a Yemeni tribe living to the south of Mahayil and not very far from it. To the north live Al Musa and Al Raysh. To the east live Bal-Ahmar, to the south Al Mahya and Al-Harith of the Rabi'ah and Rufaydah tribes, and to the west live the tribe of Bahr ibn Sukaynah.

It is divided into two parts: nomadic and sedentary.

Its principal branches are Al Ghanyah, Al Qubayd, and Al Fudaylah.

Thamalah

This is a Hijazi tribe located south of Al-Ta'if and it is mentioned within the branches of Thaqif.

Thaqif

The descent of Thaqif is the subject of considerable controversy. Many [genealogists] relate it to Quda'ah of Himyar. [142] It is reliably believed that it descends from Hawazin from which comes Al-Shababin, a division of 'Utaybah. The homes of Thaqif are located in the Hijaz mountains between Mecca and al-Ta'if, or more accurately between there and the Hijaz mountains.

Contemporary scholars think that Thaqif is divided into the following groups:

1. Tuwayriq, which is divided into two parts: sedentary and nomadic. The sedentary part contains the following clans: Al-Ju'aydat, Al-Khasafin, Al-Zahhariyah, and Al-Fuddal. The nomads of Tuwayriq contain the following clans: Al-Rawsan, Al-Gharayin, Al-Tarakibah, Al-Kalbah, Al-'Abdah,[17] Al-Zifirin[18] and Al-Humran.

2. Al-Numur group is divided according to their locations into two parts: the people of Al-Hada and the people of Al-Muharram valley. The people of Al-Hada consist of four clans, which are: Al-Kummal, Al-Lumadah, Al-Ghuraba[19] and Al-Bini, from which it is said that Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf comes. The people of Al-Muharram valley consist of the people of Al-Khadrah, Al-Mashayikh and the people of Al-Dar al-Baydah.

3. Thumala group is divided into eight divisions: people of Sukhayra, Al Muqbil, Al-Daba'in, Al-Sawa'idah, Al Zayd, al-Suwadah and Al-Tuwal. It is also said that Al-Mashayikh comes from Thumalah.

4. The Banu Salim group includes the clans of Al-'Ayashah, Al-'Asabi and Al-Munhif.[20]

5. The 'Awf group lives in Liyyah valley and some [genealogists] relate them to Harb. They include the clan of Al-Ghunnam.

6. Sufyan group comprise two divisions: Banu 'Umar and Al Sharif. From Banu 'Umar came Al-'Usran, Tamim, and al-Khudarah. Al Sharif includes many clans, most important of which is Al Sa'id which is divided into first, al-Harjali (who are said to be from Bakhr, who were the allies of Quraysh during the message [143] [of Islam] or Al-Jahadilah), Al Hasan, Al 'Ubayd, Al-Sawa'idah, Al Mansur; second, Al Hijjah who include Al-Khummas, Al-Bahadilah, Abu-al-Dam, Abu-al-Zahir; Al Mnif and Al 'Isa who consist of three families, Al-Husayn, Al-Hammud and Al Ghubayshah; and third, Al 'A'ishah who includes Al-Talhat, Al-Hajlah and Al-'Umar.[21]

7. Quraysh group[22] includes sedentary and nomadic people. The sedentary are divided into Al-Husnan, Al-Dharawah, Al-Zinnan, and Al-Matrah. The nomads, or Al-Ghanim, are divided into Hawamilah, Al 'Ali, Al-Hayafin and Al-Ghashamirah. Quraysh also comprise Al-Qusran, Banu Sakhr and Al-Khurtah.

8. Hudhayl group. Look up these branches under the letter Ha [in the alphabetical listing].

9. Thaqif al-Yaman are close to Banu Malik at Al-Tur'ah, and they are divided into several divisions, most important among them are the divisions of 'Ans and Banu Yusuf. The first division includes Al-Jahila, Al-Nudaybi, Al Ya'li, Banu Muhammad, Al-Mughdah, Al-Ahlaf, Al-Humadah, who live in Al-Mulaysa, Al Mas'ud, Banu Yusuf, who include Al-Majradi, (al-'Usayli) and Al-Qurayhi.

Banu Dhabyan are related to Thaqif-Al-Yaman and they include three branches: Bakri, Buraydi and Dhabyani, although it is said that they descend from 'Abs and not Thaqif.

Al-Jahadilah

The homes of Al-Jahadilah stretch from the boundaries of Harb at Surum to Al-Layth on the sea shores and inland to Al-Shawk and Al-Sa'diyah mountains. They extend inward, to the south, [144] to the homes of Al Mahdi and Dhawu Barakat. Some of them live between Mecca and 'Arafat or between Mecca and Shaddad and Muharram valley. This tribe is the biggest of the small Hijazi tribes and the most powerful. It is said that its members are the descendants of the Banu Bakr who were allies of Quraysh during the lifetime of Prophet Muhammad.

The Jahadilah branches include Al-'Alyaniyah, Al-Shiniyah, Al-Harshiyah, Al-Jamshiyah, Al-Thu'baniyah, Hasnaniyah, and Jarshiyah or Qurashiyah.

Other branches include Al Manif, Al-Hayriyah, Al Fahm, and the most important branches are Al Sahm, Al-Madathir, Banu Bur, Al-Yam, and Al Zuhayn.

Al-Ja'afirah

This is one of the tribes which comprise the Ashraf [nobles or notables] of Hijaz who are divided into 21 tribes. Al-Ja'afirah's homes are located to the south of Jizan and to the northwest of Habiya. They constitute the people of Qawz Al-Ja'afirah, which is called the coast of 'Athar. The town of Qawz Al-Ja'afirah is 35 kilometers to the north of Jizan.

[145] Ju'dah

The houses of Banu Ju'dah are located between Al-Masarihah and Bani Mur, north of the city of Midi on the seashore near Wadi Ta'shar.

Bal-Hurrath

This is a small tribe living near the houses of Al-Masarihah between Jizan and Midi.

Juhaynah

The homes of Juhaynah extend along the coast south of the homes of Bila to south of Yanbu'. The tribes of Bila and Juhaynah are from the remnants of the Yemeni [tribe] Quda'ah as is now recognized.

Juhaynah is divided into two groups: the first is Malik; the second is Musa.

First: Bani Malik group comprises several divisions as follows.

1. Al-Qufah division, which includes several kinfolks, important among which are Al-Qudah, Al-'Urraf, Al-Diyah,[23] Al-Faynat, Al-Hudat, Al-Kushush, Al-Hashalikah, Al-Marawat, Al-Mawalibah,[24] Al-Masha'ilah, Al-Rabayat, Al-Katanah, Al-Rujban, Al-Hudban.

2. 'Urwah division comprises several kinfolks, important among which are Al-Shalahibah, Al-Ja'adinah, Al-Fuhud, Al-Mus'ad, Al-Waynan,[25] Al-Jamahilah, Al-Miladiyah.[26]

3. Al-Zawa'idah division includes the following kinfolks: Al-Khudarah, Al-Masayirah, Al-'Iqab.

4. Al-'Awamirah division, whose branches we do not know.

5. Rifa'ah division includes the following kinfolks: Al-Mashahin, Al-Masawinah,[27] Al-Wahban, Al-Thurud. [146]

6. Bani-Kalb division includes the kinfolks of Al-'Arafin, Al-Hudarah,[28] Al-Zahirat.

7. Bani-Ibrahim division has the kinfolks of Al-Huraybat, Al-Sarasirah, Al-Musafirah, Al-Shatarah, Al-Shahabin, Dhawu Sa'id, Al-Fuqaha, Dhawu Salim, Dahwu Zayd, Dhawu Humudah, Al-Mawali, Al-Jurasah, Al-Halathith, Al-Dasabikah, Al-Shanawirah, Al-Matadiqah, Al-'Alawinah, Al-Safarin.

8. Al-'Ayyashah division includes the kinfolks of Al-Shaqafah, Al-Nafran, Al-'Absan,[29] Al-Fada'in, Al-Sayadilah, Al-Masawiyah, Al-Sayayidah.

Second: Musa group comprises the following divisions and kinfolks:

1. Al-Ghunaym division, with its kinfolks of Al-Zarfan, Al-Numasah, Al-Mahasinah, Al-Hamdan, Al-Muqbili,[30] Al-'Alafin, Al-Fahhamin.

2. Dhubyan division includes the kinfolks Al-Madajinah, Al-Muslakh, Al-Humaymat, Al-Ghurban, Al-'Utayfat.

3. Ghaymah[31] division, with its kinfolks of Al-Miskah, Al-Hawafizah, Al-Masa'irah,[32] Rus-al-Ba'ir, Al-Humayd.

4. Hubaysh division, including kinfolks of Al-Masajil,[33] Al-Nabasah, Al-Dawahikah.

5. Al-Samrah division, with its kinfolks of Al-Maradisah, Al-Natta'in,[34] Al-Tubsah.

6. Al-Fawayidah division including the kinfolks Al-Shawayi'ah, Al-'Urud.[35]

Bal-Harith

This tribe is divided into three parts. The first part, Banu al-Aws (pronounced Banyus by its own people), includes Al-Ghawiyah, Al-'Abdallah, Al-'Ulathah, Al-Dha'ah, Al-Shumasah, Mat'an, Banu Hayyah, Al-Balahidah, Al-'Azawin, [147] Al-Shawahitah, Al-Sulaykhat, Al-Madhahibah, Al-Jayashah, Al-Shaddadin.

The second part, Banu Shu'ayth, includes Al-Jabir and Al-'Anatirah.

The third part, Al Musa, includes Al-Musaylat, Al-Jaharin, Dhawu Hunaytam, Dhawu Hattab, Husaykah, Al-Hanshah, Dhawu Karim and Al-Majayishah.

Some people count Al-Shalawah within Bal-Harith, others count the above-mentioned branches within Al-Shalawah.

Harb

Most of Harb tribe comes from the 'Adnani Arabs. We say "most" because Harb does not descend from one ancestry; it is a combination of alliances comprising many elements, each with a different kinship.[36]

This powerful tribe is located in Najd and Al-Hijaz. In Al-Hijaz, its houses extend south of Yanbu' to Al-Qunfudhah along the coast, and around the mountainous area extending from Medina to Mecca, to the neighborhood of Abanin mountain, then east into Najd near Al-Rumma valley. Its southern border, Darb Al-Hajj, extends from Buraydah to Mecca.

A large portion of the tribe's kinfolks and divisions are found in Al-Hijaz, while another portion is found in Najd. However, we did not divide the tribe into Najdi Harb and Hijazi Harb; instead we combined its divisions and kinfolks and mentioned the locations of the tribe whether they are in Najd or Al-Hijaz.

[148] Harb tribe can be divided into six[37] groups as follows: first group, Banu 'Ali; second troup, Al-Wuhub; third group, Al-Furadah; fourth group, Banu Salim; fifth group, Banu 'Amr; sixth group, Masruh.

The first group of the Harb tribe, Banu 'Ali, has some of the divisions of the group living in Najd and others living in Al-Hijaz. Those living in Najd are [149] Al-Karashif, Al-Kalahah, Walad Marir, Al-Qurun, Al-Madarin, and Al Nami.

Those living in Al-Hijaz (near Medina) are under the leadership of Ibn Ruwaythi and Ibn Muslat, and they are Al-Badarin, Khafarah and Al-Furadah.

The second group of Harb is Al-Wuhub, who all live in Najd. This group includes the following kinfolks: Al-Mudaykh, Al-'Uwayd, Al-Khulasah, Al-Saradhin and Al-Madhan.

The third group of Harb, Al-Furadah, belongs to the Najdi part of Harb, with a small portion living near Medina and to the east of it. Its most important kinfolks are Al-Hammad, Al-Haddan, Al-Furayd, Al-Nawman, Al-Dawamik, and Al-Khalifah. [150]

The fourth group of Harb, Banu Salim, is one of the largest parts of Harb, with some living in Najd, such as Walad Salim, Al-Zakibat, and Al-Habarat, and some living in Al-Hijaz, such as the following divisions and kinfolks: Al-Ajamidah (between Medina and Yanbu'); Subh (in the Subh mountain and Badr); Al-Rahhalah (from Bir-Abbas to Bir ibn Hisani); Al-Janatiyat (Al-Khafif valley and Al-Safra valley); Al-'Uzaymat (Al-Khafif and Al-Safra valley); Al-Jama'ilah (Al-Khafif valley and Al-Safra valley), Hawazin (near Al-Safrah valley); Al-Zawahir (Al-Safrah valley); Al-Ruwaythah (Al-Safrah valley); Al-Muzaynat (east of Hijaz).

The fifth group of Harb is Banu 'Amr. Some of this group live in Najd and some live in Al-Hijaz. Those in Najd include the following divisions and kinfolks under the leadership of Al-Dhuwaybi: Al-Dhuwaba, Al-Shatarah, Al-Baydan, Al-Ghurban, and Al-Shu'ub. [151] The Hijazi part comprises the following kinfolks: Al-Baladiyah (between Al-Far' and Rabigh); Al-Ma'bad (near Mecca); Al-Humran (between Mecca and Jiddah); Banu Jabiq (between Mecca and Jiddah); Bishr (in Fatimah valley); 'Ubaydah (in Thabra mountain); Al-Ribqah (in Al-far' valley near Medina); Manash (west of Al-Madiq, near Al-Far'); Banu Muhammad (north of Rabigh); and Jahm (between Mecca and Medina at Al-Far').

The sixth group of Harb is Masruh. Some relate Banu 'Ali to Masruh although this is disputable. The dominance of Masruh in Al-Hijaz is well known. They possess Thaghr Rabigh and a large part of the land through which the pilgrims pass. This group has three main divisions.

The first is Zubayd[38] and its kinfolks of Al-Suhur, Al-'Usum, Al-Magharibah, Al-Sayyadah, Al-Wufyan, Al-Ja'athihah, Al-Hunud, Al-Jarajirah, Al-'Azarah, Al-Waladiyah, Al-Juhdah and Al-'Islan.

The second is the division of 'Awf and its kinfolks of Suwayd, Al-Sahliyah, Al-Lahhabah, Al-Safran and Al-Kanadirah.

The third division comprises Walad Salim and Al-Sa'dayn, and includes Al-Quwad. They live alongside the pilgrimage path north of Medina.

[152] Al-Huwaytat[39]

The homes of Al-Huwaytat are located between Tayma' to the south, Al-Karak to the north, Al-Sirhan valley and Al-Nufud to the east and the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Sinai peninsula to the west.

Al-Huwaytat are divided into three groups: Huwaytat Al-Tihamah (between the sea coast and the Hijaz mountains); Al-Huwaytat Al-'Alawiyun (or Al-'Alawin) (they live between Al-Hismah and Al-Sharah); Huwaytat Ibn Jazi (in Al-Sharah mountain and eastward).

The kinfolks of Huwaytat Ibn Jazi are Al-Mataliqah, Al-Darawishah, Al-Marayi' Al-Dammaniyah, Al-'Utun, Al-Tawyihah.[40]

The kinfolks of Huwaytat Al-'Alawin are Al-Suwaylihin, Al-Khudhayrat, Al-Qudman, Al-Maqabilah, Al-Sallamin, Al-'Awwahah, Al-Mahamid, Al-'Azajin, Al-Salamat, [153] Al-Budul, Al-Sururiyin, Al-Fayalin, Al-Suqur, and Al-Manaji'ah.

Huwaytat Al-'Tihamah, whose homes extend along the sea coast to the city of Al-Wajh, to the south, comprise the following kinfolks: Al-'Amran, Al-'Umayrat, Al-Masa'id, Al-Dhababin, Al-Zamahirah, Al-Tuqayqat,[41] Al-Sulaymaniyin, Al-Jarafin, Al-'Ubayat, Al-Mawasah, Al-Mashahir, Al-Fur'an, Al-Jawahirah, Al-Qubaydat, Al-Fahhamin.

Ahl Hali[42]

This tribe comprises four divisions, all living in the village of Hali, on the Red Sea, and its outskirts. It can be said that their location extends 5 miles north of Hali to about 15 miles to its south, and a few tens of miles inside the country.

The four divisions are 'Abid Al-Amir (including a nomad kinfolk by the name of Al-Salalim); Al-Ghawanimah; [154] Awlad Al-'Alawinah (the largest of the four divisions); Kinanah[43] (with kinfolks, most important of which are Al-Shawa'ir and Banu Yahya).

Dhawu Hasan

Their homes extend from north of Al-Lith to Al-Sikkah Al-Shamiyah south of Al-Lith. Measured by miles, the distance is 45 miles. The houses sprawl inside to the foot of the coastal plateaus. They claim they are from the Ashraf (descendants of Prophet Muhammad), although their behavior does not corrobate that.

The branches of Dhawu Hasan include Al-Sumadan; Al-Hawatimah; Dhawi Barakat; Al 'Ali; Dhawu 'Lyaf; Al 'Assa·· Al-Khumjan; Subay'; Al Mahdi; Al-Sawamilah; Al Hasan ibn Hamdan; Al-Majayishah; Al-Su'ub; Al-Nu'arah; Al-Qarasimah.

Khalid[44]

This is one of the oldest known Arab tribes. Its homes are located along the coast of the Persian Gulf, [155] between Al-Maqta' valley in the north and Al-Bayadh province in the south. They penetrate deep into Al-Summan region to the west.

A sizeable part of this tribe has long since become urbanized and settled down in various parts of Al-Qasim. We will mention here the part that stayed nomadic followed by the urbanized part.

The divisions of this tribe are Al-'Amayir, Banu Fahd, Al-Miqdam, Al-Mahashir, Al-Jubur, and Al-Humayd who include Al-'Uray'ir.

Al-'Amayir has several branches which include Al-Dawawidah and Al Hasan. It also has sedentary branches which we will mention later.

Al-Subayh has several branches, most important of which are Al-Haya; Al-Makhazim; and Al-Zabn. The sedentary divisions are Al-Dawawidah in Bahrain and Al-Qatif, Al Hasan in the islands of Al-Muslimiyah and Jinnah, Al-Khalid in Al-Muslimiyah, Al Razin in Al-Muslimiyah, Al Shahin on the island of Jinnah, Abu-Yamin [a branch] of Al Subayh in Al-Jubayl and Qatar, Al-Zahirat in Al-Hasa, Hadhud in Al-Hasa, Al-Humaydat in Qatar and Bahrain, Al-Kathab in Al-Hasa, Al-'Arrafah in Al-Quway'iyah, Al-Dawshan in Al-Zulfa, Al-Humran in Al-Zulfa, Al-Jubur in Al-Jishshah near Al-Hasa, Al-Mahashir in Al-Muslimiyah, Kuwait and Al-'Aqir, Al-Miqdam in Al-Hasa, [156] and Al-Qummaz in Al-Maldam.

Khath'am[45]

The homes of Khath'am are located along the al-Ta'if-Abha road, between the homes of Shamran to the north and west, and Bal-Qarn to the south and east. They include Al Murrah, Al-Sirdan, Al-Maraziqah and Al-Salman.

Khuza'ah

They are from the remnants of ancient Khuza'ah. They live in Wadi Fatimah, in Al-Khabt near Al-Qunfudhah, in Al-Rak to the southeast of Bahrah and in Al-Dayyim.

Khamisin

The homes of this tribe are in the hills near Harad, to the east of Banu Marwan.

Banu Khudayr

In Najd, this name labels a great number of tribes belonging to the Mawali Arabs who cannot trace their descent to well-known Arab tribes. They are spread [157] in the various provinces of Najd from Wadi Al-Dawasir to Shamr mountain. You seldom find a Najdi province without people belonging to Banu Khudayr. We were able to identify some of the branches of this tribe as follows.

They are Hadhud, Marshud, Muzay'il, Naqaqah, Al Ma'shuq, Hamadat, Rabi'ah, Jumay'ah, Al Zayd, Muharib, Jada'ah, 'Atiq, Al Nafisah.

Although the origin of this tribe is not related to any of the known tribes in Najd, many of the Banu Khudayr have become very prominent and extremely wealthy. Some of them have become famous businessmen such as Al-Qasabah, Al-Zahir, Al-Fadl, Al-Nasir and Al-Hamdan.

Al Durayb

A small tribe to the northwest of Mahayil. To the north live Al Musa, to the south Banu Hilal and to the west Rabi'at-al-Tiham.

D'akayh

Very little information is available on D'akayh. It is said that it is extremely barbarian, with almost no knowledge of culture. Some relate it to Hamadan and some say it is from Al Murrah.

Al-Dawasir

Most of this tribe is sedentary with many of them living in Al-Aflaj. It appears that Al-Dawasir consists of alliances [158] which belong to the two stocks of the Arabs: Qahtan and 'Adnan. Therefore, they are divided into two parts. The first is Dawsar, who is related to Taghlib, and the second is Za'id, who is related to Qahtan.

The first group is Al Dawsar ibn Taghlib. These are divided into five divisions: Al-Masarir, Al-Huqban, Al-Khuyaylat, Al-'Umur and Al-Mashawiyah.

The second group is Al Za'id of Qahtan who are divided into two divisions: Suhayb and Salim.

The first division, Suhayb, comprises several kinfolks: Al Hasan kinfolk which comprises several families--Al-Furjan, Al-Shukarah, Al Ahmar, Al Muhammad, Al-Wabarin, Al-'Ajalin, Al Hijji, Al Hamdan, Al Abu-Aris, Al-Hawamilah, Al-Sakhabirah, Al-Hawashilah, Al-Khudran, Al-Dabbalin, Al-Shiniyah, Al Bu-'Ali, Al Thaqib, Al-Mizman, Al Qaynan, Al Nashir, Al Mubarak, Al Wasit and Al Mani'.

Al-Masa'irah kinfolk, which includes several families, most important of which are Al Abu-Saba', Al Abu-al-Hasan, Al-Kharman, Al Abu 'Aqil, Al-Rumadah, Al-Quwadah, Al-Jafarin, Al-Damukh, Al-Habashah and Al-Hanatish.

The second division comprises several kinfolks, most important of which are Al-Makharim kinfolk, Al-Rajban kinfolk and Al-Wadi'in kinfolk.

[159] Rabi'ah[46]

1. Rabi'at al-Maqatirah

Their homes extend 20 miles along Al-Qunfudhah-Bariq road, between the villages of Ghar, Al-Hindi and Jum'at Rabi'ah. To the north are Banu Rashid, to the east are Al-Humaydah, to the south Rabi'at Al-Tiha'im, and to the west are Bal-'Ayr.

2. Rabi'at al-Tiha'im

The homes of this tribe are located along the desert road leading from Al-Qunfudhah to Mahayil, between the villages of Ma'mal Al-Khalif and Markh. To their west and north live Bal-'Ayr, Rabi'at al-Maqatirah and Al-Humaydah, to the east live Al Jabali and Al-Durayb and to their south live Banu Hilal and Ahl Hali.

3. Rabi'at Warfaydah

This tribe's country extends several miles from the northwest of Abha to 15 miles away from Mahayil. It can be said that the tribe's homes extend 35 miles from north to south and 10 miles from east to west. To the north of this tribe lives Al-Raysh tribe to the east Bil-Ahmar and Banu Malik, to the south 'Alkam and to the west Rijal al-Ma' and Banu Thaw'ah.

The tribe is divided into four principal parts: Rabi'at Al-Sham, Wirfaydat al-Yaman, Warfaydat al-Sham and Al-'Usmah.

4. Rabi'at al-Yaman

This tribe lives in Wadi Dil', and sometimes reaches Al-Shaqiq and the homes of Banu Mughayd. It is bounded from the north and northeast by Banu Mughayd, from the southeast by Shahran, from the south by the tribes of Mikhlaf Al-Yaman, and from the west by Rijal al-Ma'. [160]

Rijal al-Ma'

The homes of this important tribe extend between Abha and Sabya, a distance of nearly 50 miles. It is bounded to the south by Banu Shu'bah and Al Musa, to the north by Banu Thaw'ah, to the east by Rabi'at Warfaydah, 'Alkam al-Hawl, Banu Mughayd and Rabi'at Al-Yaman and to the west by Banu Hilal. Its center is the town of Al-Shi'bin, followed in importance by the town of Rahhal. The tribe is divided into seven parts: Banu Qutbah in Al-Shi'bin, Banu Zalim in Rijbal, Banu Shuhb and Banu Shadidah, Banu Qays where the leadership of Rijal al-Ma' is vested, Banu Zayd, Banu Junah, Banu Sulab, and Banu Shu'bat Ahl Al-Darb.

Al-Rashayidah

Al-Rashayidah tribe is a stratum between Al-Sulbah and Al-Zafir. Its homes are located in Al-Dabdabah, Dirat Mutayr and Al-'Awazim. To this tribe belong Al-Kharrithun who are famous for their thorough knowledge of the country of

Al-Dabdabah, its deserts, water [resources] and trees. Prominent among them is Ibn Hadbah. The parts of the tribe are Dhawu Sayyad, Al-'Unah, Al-Khalawiyah, Al-Muhaymizat, Al-'Ajarimah, Al-Rawajih. [161]

Al-Raysh

This tribe lives to the north and northeast of Mahayil. It is bounded by Al Musa Ibn Ali and Banu Shihr to the north, Bal-Asmar to the east, Banu Thaw'ah and Al Musa to the south, and Al-Durayb to the west. It is divided into two parts: Al-Raysh and Al-Mashwal.

Zubayd

This tribe is a branch of Harb which seceded from it. Its homes are located to the north of Qunfudhah. Its most important parts are Al Dir, Banu Zabdah, Al Sa'idah, Al Imlihi, Banu 'Utmah, Al-Sala'ibah, Al-Dufrah, Al-Mush'af, Al Jamil, Jadarimah and 'Ajalin.

Zahran

This is one of the biggest tribes of 'Asir. Its homes are bounded by Banu Malik to the north, Ghamid to the east, Zubayd to the south and southwest, Dhawu Barakat and Dhawu Hasan to the west. It extends westward to within 15 miles of the sea shore.

The groups of Zahran are: Daws, which comprises two divisions--Banu Manhib, who are the people of Ibn-Khadran; Banu Fahm, the people of Al-Saghir. The second group is Banu 'Amr and includes three divisions--Banu Harir and Banu 'Adwan, people of Al-Sabihi; Quraysh, people of Al-Sin; [162] Banu Bishr, and Banu Jindibi people of Ibn Zinnan.

The third group is Banu Yusa and includes five divisions--Banu Hasan, people of Ahmad Ibn 'Asidat; Bal-Khirmar; Banu Kinanah, Banu 'Amir; and Ahl Baydan.

The fourth group is Butayl.

The fifth group is Banu Salaym, which comprises four divisions--Bal'Mafdil, Awlad Sa'di, Al-Shaghban, and Al-Jabr.

The sixth group is Al-Ahlaf and it includes four divisions--Bil-'Ur, Banu Nuqmah, Banu Khurayd, and Bil-Aswad.

Banu Zayd

This tribe is located around Al-Qunfudhah, and its main parts are Rabi'ah, Al-Marahibah, and Al 'Iqal. [163]

Subay'

The homes of this tribe are located in Wadi Subay' between the outskirts of northeast 'Asir and Najd near Al-Washm, and they extend to Wadi Tarabah and Ranyah. Subay' is considered a people of Najd meaning Ahl al-'Arid. It is

said that the number of Subay' is very limited. Some of them are sedentary as we shall see in the following.

The divisions of Subay' are: Banu 'Umar [living] in Al-'Arid who include Al-Khudran and Al-Su'abah[47]; Banu 'Amir, in Al-'Arid, of whom are Al-Fuduqah, 'Ujman Al-Rahim, Al-'Ayadin, Al-Sayana, Al-Qawalidah, Al-Qud'ah and Banu Hamidi; Al-Qurayshat in Al-Khurmah; Al-Suwadah in Ranyah; Al 'Umayr in Al-Amlah and they include Banu Thawr.

Banu Sa'd

It is a noble Arab tribe, from which comes Halimah Bint Abi-Dhu'ayb, wet nurse of the Prophet Muhammad. Its homes extend from Al-Ta'if to the southeast. It is regarded as the origin of a great portion of Utaybah. At present it is divided into two groups: Al-Batnayn and Al-Thabatah.

Al-Thabatah has several branches of which Al-Sarayrat and Al-Lissah are most important. Al-Batnayn also has several branches, most important among which are [164] Al-Tafhah, Al-Khudayj, Banu Zayd, Al-Salaqah, Rabi', Al-'Aylah.

Qulayyil ibn 'Ayid, chieftain of Banu Sa'd wrote down for me the names of many of the families related to the groups Al-Thabatah and Al-Batnayn. He said that Al-Batnayn comprises Khadid, Al-Sabayil, Al-Rawqah, Al-Luhub, Al-Naf'ah, Al-Salaqah, Rubay', Al-'Aylah, Banu Za'id, Al-Tafhah, Al-Ju'dah, Al-Wadanin, Al-Sawtah, Al-'Imarah, Al-Zawran and Al-Hulayqat.

In Al-Thabatah, he mentioned the following families: Lissah, both Sarirat and Lissah are [from] Qasawirah. Al-Qasawirah includes Dhawu 'Atiyah, Al-Mazafirah, Al-Dahamin, Al-Barraq, Al-Mkhallad, Al-Manasir, Al Talhah, Al-Marawihah, Al-Ghudran, Al-Samrah, Al-Shu'ayiriyah, Al-Tha'abin, Al-Manajim, Al-'Alawin, Al-Shatalimah, Al-'Shtayyat, Al-Hutah, Al-Ghananim, Al-Marashidah, Al-Rusan, Al-Maqafishah, Al-Ruwaqah and Al-Fuqaha. Al-Sarirat comprises Al-Shuhbah, Al-'Asmah, Al-Da'ajin, Al-'Isa, Al-Dhabbaniyah and Al-Humayyah, who are called Al-Thabatah.

Sufyan

A branch of Thaqif living in the outskirts of Al-Ta'if to the southeast. The county of Banu Sufyan is called Al-Shafa and consists of several valleys starting where Quraysh Al-Hadar border ends in Shaqra'. The tribe is developed. Its people work in agriculture and landtilling and have plenty of sheep. The tribe has several parts mentioned after Thaqif. [165]

Al-Suhul

Al-Suhul is [located] in Al-'Arid desert. Its people live in the outskirts of Riyadh and the various parts of Al-'Arid. Some of them are followers and soldiers of Al Sa'ud. They include Al-Zahran, Al Muhaymid, Al-Barazat, Al-Sirriyah, Al-Mhalaf and Al Marsu'.

Al-Shararat

This tribe is divided into three parts: Al-Hilsah, Al-Fulayhan and Al-'Azzam. Each part has several branches. Branches of Al-Hilsah are Al-Subaykhat, Al-Rashaydah, Al Juwaynan, Al 'Amr, Al Daffaf, Al-Dabawin, and Al-Dabba'in (those do not belong to Al-Shararat but live with them). The branches of Al-Fulayhan are Al Slaym, Al-Hawabir, Al Dahban.

The chieftain of Al-'Azzam is Ibn Khrayqan. [166]

Banu Shabil

A small tribe near Jizan and a dependency of it, with no more than 1,000 people.

Al-Ashraf

The homes of Quraysh are located in Al-Hijaz. A great number of tribes and inhabitants of towns and cities are affiliated with Quraysh. In Al-Hijaz, Al-Ashraf can be divided into two parts; the remnants of Quraysh and the descendants of the two grandsons of Prophet Muhammad--Al-Hasan and Al-Husayn.

To the first part belong the following branches: Al-Shaybiyun, who are the caretakers of the Holy Mosque; and in Muna and its outskirts and in the outskirts of Al-Ta'if lives Quraysh, which is different from Quraysh of Al-Thaqif.

The second part is said to have 21 kinfolks living in Al-Hijaz. We have tried to list some of them here.

1. Al-Shanabirah
2. Dhawu Surur
3. Dhawu Yazid
4. Al-'Abadilah [in 'Asir and Al-Hijaz]
5. Dhawu Barakat
6. Dhawu Hasan
7. Dhawu Hiraz
8. Dhawu 'Abd-al-Karim
9. Al-Hurrath
10. Al-Mana'ah
11. Dhawu Jizan
12. Dhawu Judallah
13. Al-Manadil
14. Dhawu Ibrahim
15. Dhawu 'Amr
16. Al-Ja'afirah
17. Dhawu Husayn
18. Al-Fu'ur [167]

Shamran

This tribe lives along Al-Tayif road, veering to the west until Tihamah. It is bounded from the west and north by Ghamid, from the east by Shahran and from the south by Khath'am and Bal-Qarn. It is divided into Shamran of Al-Sham, Shamran of Tihamah, from whom come Al-'Ubus, and nomadic tribes important among which are Sahab and Al Mubarak.

Banu Shihr

The dwellings of this tribe extend from Tihamah near Al-Qunfudhah, to the heights of Al-Hijaz mountains, then down to the east until Wadi Shahran.

Banu Shihr is bounded by Bal-'Aryan, Bal-Qarn and Banu 'Amr from the north, Shahran from the east, Bal-Asmar, Al-Rish, Al Musa, Al-Humaydah and Rabi'at Al-Maqatirah from the south and Banu Zayd from the west.

The tribe is divided into Banu Shihr of al-Sham, from which come Ka'b, Banu Karim and Al Abu-Qubays; Banu Shirh of al-Yaman, from which come Abu-Bakr, Mashhur, and Al Huqab; and Banu Shihr of Al-Tihamah, from which come Al-Lahsah, Al-Khat and Al-Dawshah. There are those who divide Banu Shihr into three parts: Banu 'Amr who follow Bayshah and Salaman who center in Al-Namas and whose chief is Al-'Asbali; and Banu Athlah who follow Al-Shubayli.

Banu Shu'bah

This tribe live around Wadi 'Atud to the slopes of Wadi Dala'. Most of the tribe come from a Sudanese origin despite their claim that they belong to Qahtan. The nomadic tribes it comprises are: Al Hadrah; Al Hassan. [168]

Shahran

This is the most populous among 'Asiri tribes, with vast dwellings which extend from near Bayshah alongside Wadi Shahran up to the neighborhood of Sabya, a distance close to 200 miles.

To the north they are bounded by Al-Shalawah and Subay', to the east by 'Abdah and Rufaydah, to the south by Al-Yaman and Al-Nuju', and to the west by Banu Shu'bah, Mughayd, Banu Malik, Bal-Ahmar, Bal-Asmar, Banu Shihr, Bal-Qarn and Shamran.

The tribe is divided into nine major parts: Al Mshayt; Al Rshayd, whose chief is Ibn Misht; Al Ghamr; Al Nahis; Al Kud; Banu Bajad; Banu Wahib; Banu Malik, in Al-Sha'f; Banu Rushhah; Al Yanfa'; and Banu Jabirah. [169]

Al-Shalawah[48]

They have homes extending from east of Al-Ta'if, from Al-Hijaz mountains to the borders of Al-Buqum's area. To the south they extend to the borders of Zahran and Ghamid, and to the north to the homes of Thaqif. Al-Shalawah divisions are as follows: Al-Mata'abah; Al-Masilat; Al-Musa; Al-Hsaykah; Al-Jathayith; Banyus[49]; Al-Tahafah; Al-'Adhawin; Sh'ayth; and Al-Shaddadin.

Shammar

The name Shammar is given to the following group of tribes: (1) Sinjarah; (2) Tuman; and (3) Aslam (U)'Abdah.

First, Sinjarah group comprises the following divisions: Al Zmayl; Al-Hfayl; Al Swayd; [170] and Al Fadaghah.

Al Zmayl division includes two kinfolks: Al Shayl and Al Nabhan. Al Shayl kinfolk comprises the following families: Al Salman; Al Shiha; Al ibn Sa'id; Al-Dharfan; Al-Namsan; Al-Maghafil; Al-Rabzan; and Al-Shalqan. Al Nabhan kinfolk include: Al-Shumrukh; Al-Khumsan; Al-Wadnan; Al Kuways; and Al Daw.

The division of Al-Hfayl includes the following kinfolks which live in Aja, Bayda Nathil and Salma: Al Jarid; Al Hazim; Al Slayq; Al Kilab; Al 'Mur; [171] Al Zubayr; 'Ali Bu 'Ali; Al Rham; Al Qana; Al Jardan.

The kinfolks of Al Swayd are Al-Fadli, Al-Krayshah and Al-Harabdah. Al-Fada'ah branches are Al-Ra'jan, Al-Zamalat.

All of Sinjarah live between Al-Ghawtah[50] and Al-Huzul. From Sinjarah come Al-'Amud and Al-Jirba. From Al-'Amud come Al Hrayz, Al-Jisnah and Al-Burayj, who are from Al-Jirba but joined Sinjarah.

Second, Al-Tuman group comprises the following divisions: Al-Tamyat; Al-Rub' Al-Hadya; and Al-Zmayl. [172] They live near Al-Shubaykah.

Third, 'Abdah group includes the following divisions: Al-Jubayna, which comprises the following kinfolks--Al Mufdil, Al-Sinnan, Al-Sumayl, Al-Jubaydah, and Al-Dughayrat. Al Mufdil, includes several families, important among which are--Al Mas'ud, Al Muwayni', Al-Tulla', Al-Tarman, Al Frayhid, Al Braysh, Al-Salit, Al-Rabba', and Al-Hamil. Al-Dughayrat kinfolk is comprised of Al-Shurayhat, Al 'Ulayyan, Al-Ghiyath, [173] Al-Ja'afirah[51], Al-Zakarit, Al-Wibar, Al Jadi, and Al Hasan. From Al-Ja'afirah come Al Khalil, Al Haymar, Al 'Tun, and Al-Razanah.

'Abdah owns the wells of Linah, Al-Khadhra, Zarud, Al-Tha'labiyah and Al-Ajfar. Its dwellings extend from Aja to beyond Linah.

Fourth, the group of Aslam is composed of the following divisions: Al Twalah, Al Frudah, Al Shhaym, Al-Hirar, Al-Skut, Al Jhaysh, Al-Wahb, Al-Huyad, [174] Al-Kathfah, Al-Slayt, Al-Waj'an.

The division of Al Twalah includes the following kinfolks: Al-Ma'aqid, Al-Nafqan, Al-Manasir, and Al Shalhub. The homes of Aslam extend from Salma mountain to Al-Qasim and end in Al-Bshuk and Jarab.

Al-Sulbah

"Awlad Slaybi" or "Awlad Ghanim" is the name given to a group of tribes of unknown descent. Al-Sulbah are divided into several tribes, each starts with "Al," living in different parts of the Arab country. They are not grouped in one place like other tribes of well-known descent or alliance. Following are the known parts of Al-Sulbah.

Tribe's Name	Chieftain	Location	Number of Households
Al Majid	Walad Shannuf	southern Kuwait	170
Al Ruwai'	Walad Slaybikh	western Kuwait	60
Al Badhadhilah	Juraybi'	southeast of Al-Samawah	200
Al 'Anatirah		west of Al-Mashhad	80
Al Jamil	Ghunaym ibn Suray'	Al-Qasim & Aqabah	150
[175] Al Binaq	Walad Tulayhan	Ha'il	50
Al Al-Sulayman		southern Al-Jahrah & Al-Shanafiyah	60
Al Kabwan		southern Al-Jahrah & Al-Shanafiyah	
Al-'Araqan	Ibn Frayj	Al-Rudaymi, Al-Khiyaziyah	30
Al Tarfah		Al-Hazul, Al-Jawf & Al-Hamad	100
Al-Sa'adat	Ibn Jarad	near Tayma	90
Al Musaylam	Qutayn	Baghdad & Al-Qi'ah	90
Al Hazim, Al-'Isa & Al Musa		Al-Widyan	80
Al-Zabiyat		Al-Jazirah	200
Al-Shaykhat		Al-Nadhir	100

The chief leader of Al-Sulbah who has the allegiance of all is Ibn Malik.

Due to the weakness of Al-Sulbah, it seeks protection from other well-known tribes for as long as it pays for this purpose.

The protecting tribes assign some of their people to protect Al-Sulbah and regain their rights from encroachers and aggressors. The protector of Al-Sulbah is called "Akhu" [brother]. Following are Al-Sulbah's brothers: Ibn Kuwaykib; Abu Jinfah; Ibn Hasan, from Al-Daghman; Ibn Badri, from Al-Ashaji'ah; Ibn Milhaq, from Al-Sawalihah; Al-Kharbutli, from Al-'Abadilah; Ibn Shann, from Wild 'Ali; [176] Ibn Muhayni, from Al-Dahamishah; Ibn Jalal, from Al-Suqur; Ibn Najin, from Al-Fad'an; Ibn Dlayq, from Al-Zafir; Abu Tayih, from Al-Huwaytat; Ibn Khayal, from Al-'Azzam; Ibn Sayid, from Wild Sulayman; Ibn Muhammad, from Banu 'Atiyah; Ibn Zabn, from Banu Sakhr.

Al-Sulbah claims that they come originally from Al-Hasa.

Tribe of Tuwayriq

One of the divisions of Thaqif tribe under which it was mentioned.

Al-Zafir[52]

An Arab group not related to any tribe. They have homes in Tawal Al-Zafir, and in the neutral zone between Najd and Iraq and its outskirts. Al-Zafir is divided into two divisions: First Al-Butun and second Al-Smudah. [177]

The first division includes the following kinfolks: Al Buwayt and Banu Hasan, who claim they are from the nobles (Al-Ashraf) of Al-Hijaz; Al Sa'id, Banu

Khalid, and Al Kathir, who claim they are from Qahtan; and Al-Tuluh, who claim they are from 'Awzah; Suwayt; Sultan; Mudh'ir; Hawala; Battah; Ma'alib; Aftan; Dhuwayhi; Rasmi, who claim they are from Shammar; Adwan, who claim they are from Rabi'ah.

The second division comprises the following kinfolks which are considered cousins of Shammar: Al'Urayf, who claim they are from Qahtan; Al-Jawasim, who claim they are from Subay'; Al-Nufaysan; [178] (Al Ar-Mu'allam), who claim they are from Tamim; Al-Masamir, who claim they are from 'Anzah; Al-Zar'an, originally black slaves; and Al-'Askar.

'Anzah Tribe

'Anzah is related to Asad Ibn Rabi'ah. It is the largest Arab tribe at the present time. Its dwellings extend from Najd to Al-Hijaz, from there to Wadi Al-Sirhan, then on to Al-Hamad, and the Syrian Desert up to Hims, Hamah, and Aleppo. Although it has several divisions and kinfolks living outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we however, in order to restrict the number of branches, have incorporated them here and indicated at some places the locations they now live in. The tribe can be divided into three major groups: Dana Muslim[53], Dana Wa'il, and Dana 'Ubayd.

The first group (Muslim) is also divided into three divisions: Al-Ruwala, Al-Mahlaf, and Wild 'Ali.

The second group (Wa'il) is divided into two divisions: Al-'Amarat and Al-Dahamishah.

The third group ('Ubayd) is divided into four divisions: Al-Fad'an, Wild Sulayman, Al-Saba'ah and Al-Salaqa. [179]

In the following we list the families, kinfolks and divisions of each group.

First group: Dana Muslim and its three divisions. First division is Al-Ruwala.[54] 1. Al-Dughman; 2. Al-Mur'id; 3. Al-Furayjah; 4. Al-Qa'qa'; 5. Al Mani'.

1. Al-Dughman families are: Al Hikshi; Al Hasan; Al Dar'an; Al-Sawalihah; and Al-Barabirah.

2. Al Mur'id families include: Al Sha'lan; Al Nasir; Al Mibhil; Al Jabir; Al Wahif; Al Nasir; Al Kubush; [180] Al Radan; Al Bnayah; Al Ja'; Al-Sabtah; Al-Qta'ah; Al-'Lamah, which includes Al-Rashidi, Al Hamad, Al Midhim, and Al Duwayh.

3. Al-Furayjah families are: Al Hazza'; Al Flaytah; Al-Sawahlah; Al Jafyan; Al Sahran; Al Hatlan; Al Shayil; Al Jadran; Al Mshayt; Al Sabah; and Al Ramah.

4. Al-Qa'qa' families are: Al-Ghushum; Al-Hamamid; Al-Shuqayr; Al Rayshan, which includes the following households--Al Hnayan, Al M'ayzar, Al Wukayd, Al-Sab'ah, Al Jarri, Al 'Waynan, Al 'Jayl, Al Salim, and Al Mashnad.

[181] 5. Al Mani', comprises the following families: Alqa'qa'; Al Duwayriz; Al 'Atiyah; Al Kuwaynil; Al-Sharratin; Al Rashid; and Al Rushaydan.

With Al-Ruwala live Al-Kawakibah who are believed to be from Qahtan. Their households are no more than 150, and they are as follows: Al Huwayrith, which is composed of Al-Madaghim, from which came Al-'Atlan, Al 'Ubaydan, Al Sumayr, Al Rabi', Al-Hawahilah, Al Salman, Al Shujayr, Alghunaym, and Al Rshud. Al Wuhayb, with its divisions Al Mihsin, Al Jlaydan and Al Wadi; Al-Jurfah, with its divisions Al Mjaybil, Al Himsi, Al 'Irfan and Al Khutam. [182]

The second division of the first group is Al Mahlaf.[55] This division includes several kinfolks, important among which are Al-Ashaja'ah, which comprises several families such as Al-Mahyub and Al Bala'is, Al-'Abadilah kinfolk, Al-Sawalimah kinfolk and Al-Budur.

The prominent chieftains of this division are Ibn Mu'jil, Ibn Jandal and Ibn Majid.

The third division of the first group is Wild 'Ali.[56] Formerly, Wild 'Ali used to be called Bani Wahb, but later on and to this date, it is known by two names: Al-Manabihah (Al Nabhan), and Wild 'Ali (who used to be Al 'Ali).

Al-Manabihah are divided into Al-Hajjaj, which is divided into Al-Khama'ilah, Al-Fuqara and Al-Masalikh and includes Al-Saqarah and Al-Hasinah.

Al-Manabihah used to live, in the past, southwest of Tayma' up to Khaybar, but it moved later on to the northeast, to northern Syria. The chief of Al-Manabihah in the north is Ibn Milhim[57] and in the south is Al-Faqir.[58]

As for Wild 'Ali, they are divided into (1) Wild 'Ali (or Dana Mufrij) which in the north owe allegiance to Ibn Samir. Its kinfolks are Al-'Uwaz, Al-'Utayfat, Al-Jabarah, [183] Al-Tuluh, Al-Damjan, Al-Mujaybil, Al-Jadhalim, Al-Jawali'ah, Al-Rbaylat, and Al-Muraykhat; (2) Al-Ayda,[59] which has two parts, one of which lives in the north and the other in the south. The northern Al-Ayda are Al-Mashadiqah, whose chieftain is Al-Tayyar; Al-Hamamidah; Al-Mashatah. The southern Wild 'Ali are headed by Farhan Al-Ayda, and it comprises three kinfolks: Al-Shamlan, Al-Jurayyidah, and Al-'Abadilah.

The second group of 'Anzah (Wa'il) and its two divisions: the first division is Al-'Amarat[60] or Al Jabal, headed by Ibn Hudhal. It comprises the following kinfolks: (1) Ibn Hudhal and Al-Hiblan, of which come the families of Al-Ghushum, Al Hayazi', Al Husayn, and Al-Khatashiyah; [184] (2) Al-Suqur, of which come Al Dahman, Al-Masa'ib, Al-Jalal, and Al-Dulmah.

The second division of the second group is Al-Dahamishah,[61] which comprises the following kinfolks: (1) Al Muhallaf, which includes the families of Al Mu'inat, Al-Shalhan, Al Duyaydah, and Al-'Ayyash; (2) Al-Zaban, which includes the families of Al-Sababih, Al-Sarma, and Al-Kumaysat; (3) Al-Suwaylamat, including the families of Al-Salatin, Al-Hamatirah, Al-Hummal and Al-Jala'id.

The third group of 'Anzah is Dana 'Ubayd, of which the first division is Al-Fad'an,[62] headed by Ibn Muhayd. The kinfolks of this division are Al Muhayd, Al-Rus, Al-Shumaylat, Al-Qushur, Al Hafyan, Al Hazim, Al-Kalfan, Al-Hanatish, Al-Harasah, and Al Mijli.

Al-'Ajajirah, which includes the following families: Al Mayis, Al Qurayn, [185] Al-N'aym, Al Hajar, and Al 'Abdallah.

The second division of the third group is Wild Sulayman.[63] The homes of Wild Sulayman are located between Tayma', Khaybar and Bayda' Nathil. Their chief is Al-'Awaji. This division is divided into two kinfolks: (1) Ja'afirah and (2) Sulaymaniyah. The Ja'afirah are composed of the following families: Al-'Awaji, Al-Suhul, Al-Khamrun, Al-Zawawiyah, Al Murayhim, Al-Karawi'ah, Al Tammam, Al Mubarak, and Al Namran.

The major families of Al-Sulaymaniyah are Al-Salaymat, Al-Fadawar, and Al-Humaysh. [186]

The third division of the third group of 'Anzah is Al-Sba'ah. This division includes two important kinfolks: Al-Qma'ah and Al-'Ubayd. Families of the first kinfolk include Al-Rasalin, Al-Khumsan, Al-Fawrah, and Al-Rahamah. The second kinfolk include the families of Al-Musaykah, Al-Mawa'iqah, and Al-Dawwam.

Al-Mawahib[64] are also related to Al-Sba'ah although their homes are far from them. This kinfolk is considered a part of Bila although the latter is Qahtani and the former is 'Adnani.

The fourth division of the third group of 'Anzah is Al-Salqa. The leader of this division is Al-Ramadi, and its major kinfolks are Al-Shamlan, Al-Mudayyan, and Al-Matarifah.

There are some sedentary kinfolks of 'Anzah living in Najd, important among which are:

1) In Al-'Arid [there are] the tribes of Al-Fuqaha' [living] in Hurmah, Malham, Batin-Al-Shuyukh, Al-Manfulhah, Riyadh, Wadi Hanifah, Harmah, and Huraymalah;
2) In Al-Hariq [the tribe of] Al-Hazazinah;
3) In Al-Huwatah, [the tribe of] Al Dawud;
4) In Al-Aflaj [the tribe of] Al Judhaymat;
5) In Al-Sudayr and Al-Dakhilah [the tribes of] Al Buraba', 'Askar, and Al-Huwaydi; and near Al-Zulfa, there are [the tribes of] Al-Huwayshan and Tuwaym;
6) In Al-Qasim [there are] 'Unayzah, Buraydah and others.

Some of 'Anzah live in a settlement built for them by King 'Abdul 'Aziz Ibn 'Abd-al-Rahman Al Sa'ud in north Al-Hijaz. [187]

'Utaybah

There is no Arab tribe which exceeds 'Utaybah in strength and number except 'Anzah. In the central part of the kingdom, 'Utaybah has undisputable power.

The dwellings of 'Utaybah are as follows. From the slopes of the eastern Al-Hijaz mountains to Al-Hirar, which is located between Darb-al-Hajj and Najd, from the north and east, and Dirat Qahtan, Al-Buqum, Al-Shalawah, and Subay' in the south. A small part of 'Utaybah live in Al-Hijaz west of the mountain range on the outskirts of Al-Ta'if, of Mecca, and Al-Madiq and Al-Sayl.

The tribe is divided into two major groups: Al-Ruqah and Barqah. Each group comprises several divisions and kinfolks. The first group, Al-Ruqah, has dwellings nearer to Al-Hijaz than those of Barqah. Its top chieftain is Ibn Rubay'an, and it comprises three divisions. The first division is Dhawu Thubayt, with its kinfolks of Al-Jissan, which includes Al-Barariq, Al-Humran, Al-Jamaliyah, Al-'Urarah, Al-'Afarin, most important among its families are Al-Raba'in, who have the leadership, Al-Ghizran, Al-Shaqran, and Al-Hiyasah.

The second group of Al-Tulayhah, with its kinfolks of Al-Hanatish, Al-Hamamid, Al-'Awazim, Al-Hizman, Al-Dalabihah, Al-Maghayibah, Al-Hufah, Al-Asa'idah and Al-Samarah.

The third group, Al-Mazahimah, has the following kinfolks Dhawu 'Atiyah, Al-'Udyan, Al-Dammasin, Al-Marashidah, Al-'Ubayyat, and Al-Jidh'an.

The kinfolk of Dhawu 'Atiyah comprises several families, important among which are Al-Khararis, Al-Mahadilah, Al-Maghayirah, Al-Qawasimah, Al-Ghananim, and Al-Jibirdiyah.

The second group of 'Utaybah is Barqah[65] with dwellings extending eastward to Al-Washm [188] and Al-Qasim, which includes three divisions.

The first division is 'Iyal Mansur, which has the following kinfolks:

1. Al-Da'ajin, which includes the families of Al-Malabisah, of which come Al-Haydal, Al-Mahawishah, 'Iyal Hamad and Dhawu Rahmah; Al-Khuyutiyah, of which come Al-'Adadin, Al Mahya, Al 'Utaylah, Al-Sawalim and Al 'Aqid; and Al-Ma'aliyah, of which come Al'Id and Al-Sa'arir; Al-Huddaf, of which come Al-Daghalibah, Al-Sawani'ah and Al-'Amayidah; Al-Sawalim, which includes 'Iyal Muflih.

2. Al-Jthamah kinfolk, which has two families: Al-Khuld and Al-Dahasah.

3. Al-Daghalibah kinfolk, including the following families: Al-Nu'arah, of which come Al-Mahdi, Al-Tha'alin, Al-Hanadiyah and Al-Darabiyah; Dhawu Ghulub, of which come Al-Dhuhul, Al-Sarawihah and Al-Hawafirah; and Al-Quba'ah.

4. Al-'Samah kinfolk, including the families of Al-Julah, of which come Aba-al-'Ala', Al-'Lajah, Al-Hammarin and Al-Shif'an; and Al 'Ajrah, of which come Al-'Ababid, Al-Rukaybat, Al-Halahilah and Al-Janaba.

5. Al-Shayabin kinfolk, people of Ibn Fahd, which includes the following families: 'Iyal Salih; Dhawu Fuhayd, which includes Al-Khlayah; Al-Qarafin, which includes Al-Khawatimah; Al-Zabaliqah, which includes Al-Marashidah; [189] Dhawu 'Abdallah; Dhawu Shaybah; Al-Shawam; and Al-Fawarin.

The second division is Al-Maqtah, including the following kinfolks:

1. Al-Karzan, which includes the families of Al-Mata'ibah of which come Al-Sa'afin, Al-Hmidah, Al-'Awasin, Al-Khumjan and Dhawu Khusayr; Al-Rawsan family, of which come Dhawu Musay'id and Al-Qamazah; and Al-Hawabiyah, which includes Al-Hamariqah;

2. Al-Khanafirah;

3. Al-Ghazayilah;

4. Al-Hawarinah.

The third division is Al-Naf'ah, which is divided into several kinfolks, important among which are:

1. Dhawu Mufarraj, under the leadership of Ibn Majnah;
2. Dhawu Ziyad, whose leader is Abu Raqabah;
3. Al-Masa'id, whose leader is Al-Duhaynah; and
4. Dhawu Al-Flatah.

The fourth division is Al-Rawsan and is divided into several kinfolks:

1. 'Iyal 'Amir, including the families of Al-Luwaybat, Ibn Jami', Al-Khirfan and Al-Mahyu;

2. Al-Maqahisah, including Dhawu 'Umayrah;

3. Dhawu Majarri;

4. Al-Shahbah, including Al-Marawihah. [190]

Some of 'Utaybah are developed people who settled in parts of Najd such as Al-Arid, Al-Sudayr, Al-Qasim, Qasr-Ibn-'Uqayl and Al-Bakayriyah and in Al-Midhnib.

Banu 'Atiyah[66]

This tribe is known by the name of Al-'Atawinah or Al-Ma'azah, and is related to Ma'az Ibn Asad (brother of 'Anz, the founder of 'Anzah). The homes of Banu 'Atiyah are located in the northern half of Harrat Al-'Uwayrid up to Harrat al-Mawahib. Following are some Banu 'Atiyah kinfolks: Al-'Atiyat, Al-Wukala, Al-Su'aydaniyin, Al-Sabwat, Al-'Aqaylat, Al-Masabhah, Al-Jumay'aniyin, Al-Marakhin, Al-'Layan, Al-Rabaylat, Al-Khama'ilah, Al-Khmaysat, Al-Rawazin, and Al-'Sulaymat.

Al-'Ujman

Al-'Ujman are related to Yam in Najran. Their relationship to Qahtan is debatable, although they are probably cousins of Al Murrah. They live close to Bani Khalid from Al-Taff to Al-Qayr, and their homes extend up to Al-Summan. In wintertime they go as deep as Zulfa, Al-Qasim and Al-Kharj. [191]

This tribe has two divisions. The first division is Marzuq, which includes the kinfolks of Shamir, Da'in and Hadajah; and the families of Al Nashwan, Al Mahfudz, Al Khuwaytir, Al Masawi, Al Hathlan, Al 'Ali, Al Sulayman, Al Mu'ayd, Al Rashid, Al Hadi, Al Al-Luzayz, Al Salih, and Al Naji'ah, in whom the leadership is vested--Bal Hithlin and Al Safran.

The second division is Wabir, and it includes the following kinfolks: 'Arja, Rashid, Masra', Muflih, Hayyan, Khuwaytir, D'ayn, Hammad, Sulayfi, Sulum, Surayh, Shawawlah, Al Futayh and Al Mutlaq.

Al-'Awazim

This tribe does not belong to a known Arab tribe. Therefore pure Arabs do not belong to it and look down upon it.

Its dwellings are located near the homes of Mutayr and Al-'Ujman between Kuwait and the coast of the Persian Gulf up to the homes of Mutayr in the west.

Al-'Awazim has two major divisions: Al-Quwa'ah, which includes three kinfolks--Al-Hadalin, Al-Braykat, and Al-Masahimah; and Dhawu 'Iyad, which includes the following kinfolks--Al-Mala'ibah, Al-Masa'idah, Al-Jawasirah, [192] Al-'Urabah or Al Al-Gharib, Al-Qarrashah, Al-Mahalibah, Al-Sawabir, Al-'Atarimah, Al-Tuwamah, Al-Mawayqiyah, Al-'Ababid, and Al-Sawawigh.

'Asir

This name is given to a group of tribes mentioned in their respective chapters. They are as follows: first, Banu Mughayd; second, 'Alkam Al-Hawl; third, Rabi'ah and Rafidah; and fourth, Malik.

Banu 'Abs[67]

The home of this tribe is bounded from the north by Wadi Al-Habl, and from the south by Al-Durayb. They extend 25 miles inland from the sea coast up to the coastal ridges. [193] They are close to the tribes of Banu Hasan to the north, Banu Aslam to the east, and Banu Waza'at to the south.

The divisions and kinfolks of this tribe are Mitwilah, Manasir al-Ghurayrah, Kafra, Runnaf, Shaghar, Kharazah, Qat'abah, Battariyah, and Mawani'.

'Alkam Al-Hawl[68]

This tribe lives near Abha to the north of it, and downwards from there to the west coast up to the approaches of the sea. The tribes surrounding it are

Rabi'ah and Rufaydah in the north, Banu Malik in the east, Banu Mughayd in the south, and Rijal Al-Ma' in the west. The tribe consists of two parts--'Alkam Al-A'lun and Alkam Al-Sahil. Apparently they consist of five parts. [194]

'Amr

This is a developed tribe living in the mountainous part in the approaches of the road between Abha and Al-Ta'if. Nearby live the tribes of Banu Shihr to the east. Bal'Qarn to the north and Ka'b to the south and west. (Refer to the Madi's book regarding their divisions).

Bal-'Ayr

This tribe lives in the area between Khabt Al-'Amr and Jum'at Rabi'ah extending to Maha'il on the Al-Qunfudhah-Bariq road. To the north live Banu Zubayd, to the east Rabi'at Al-Maqatirah, and to the southeast Rabi'at Al-Tiham.

The tribe has two branches: Al-Nawashirah, who are sedentary; and Al-'Umar, most of whom are nomads. The latter is larger in number than the former.

Ghamid

The dwellings of this important tribe are located between latitudes 19°-30' and 20°-15' and longitudes 41°-30' and 42°. The tribe is bounded to the north by Al-Shalawah, to the east by Shamran, to the south by Bal-Qarn and Bal-'Aryan and to the west by Zubayd and Zahran. Al-Ta'if-Abha road passes through the dwellings of this tribe whose people can be divided into a nomadic part and an urbanized part. The seat of Ghamid is Al-Bahah.

The nomadic part of the tribe is called Al Sayyah. They are scattered widely among their urbanized brethren and penetrate deep into the valleys of Ranyah, Bishah, Tarabah and Al-Dawasir.

The urbanized part lives in several villages. Most important of them are Banu Dhabyan, Banu Kabir, Al-Humran, [195] Al-Zafir, Al-Ramadah, Al-Zu'alah, Al-Farza'ah, Banu 'Umar, Banu Lam, and Al-Muntazar.

Al-Fudhul

A sedentary tribe related to Banu Lam. Some [historians] say that it comes from Banu Khalid. Some of its members live in Al-'Arid, Al-Hariq and Al-Hutah where Al Talib and Al Kathir live, and some live in Al-Aflaj such as Al-Mghirah, and Al-Majma'ah such as Al Fadl and Kathir.

Fahm[69]

The homes of this tribe are located between Banu Thaqif to the north and Al-Jahadilah to the west. Members of this small tribe trade in sheep and camels, and their lineage is the purest, closest to Quraysh, are very clearcut. The tribe lives in Wadi Al-Wighar. Members of the tribe are famous for being articulate, and it is said that they still maintain the Quraysh dialect of

early Islam. I talked to some of them and found out that their dialect was the closest to the classical Arabic. They are so fond of their pure dialect that one of their daughters who married al-Firuzabadi soon left him when she discovered his non-Arab way of speaking. [196]

Qahtan

This is the oldest Arab tribe and the most observant of old Arab customs. The homes of Qahtan are scattered between Najran, 'Asir and south Najd. They also have homes in Hasah, 'Urayji, and Tathlith. To the west of Qahtan live Shahran and Subay', to the south Al-Dawasir, and to the southwest Al-Buqum.

Part of Qahtan is sedentary and live in a settlement, and the other part have lived in 'Asir country since long ago. Qahtan may be divided into two groups--Nasd and 'Asir.

The divisions of the 'Asir group are under the leadership of Ibn Dulaym. They are six in number.

1. Rufaydat Al-Yaman, Al-Juhhal, Bishah, Ibn Salim, Banu Qays and Khattab.[70]

2. Banu Bishr which includes nomadic and urbanized members: Al 'Irfan, Al Hayyan, Al-Tuhman, Al Muhammad and Al Farhan.[71]

3. Sanhan Al-Hubab, Al-Zuraba, Al-Ghazi, Al Sharif, Al Salman, Al Thawkah[72] and Al-Rashdah. The sedentary ones are the people of Al-Ghidh.

4. 'Abidah, which includes the following kinfolks[73]: (1) the urbanized kinfolks are Al Quraysh, Al-Bassam, Al Siqr, Al-Zuhayr, Banu Talq, Al-Wahhabah, Al-Furdan, Al 'Abis and Al-'Arnah; and the nomadic kinfolks are Al Hamdan, Al-Hurqan, Al Al-Fihr, Al Qar'ah, Al-Jarabi', Al-Jahmah and Safalah. [197]

5. Wadi'ah,[74] the people of Zahran.

6. Sharif, at Al-Kharjah. Most of them are urbanized; from them come Al Sari'.[75]

Qahtan of Najd includes two groups: Al-Jahadir and Janab.

Al-Jahadir are divided into two groups--Al Al-Jamal and Al Sulayman.

Al Al-Jamal are divided into these divisions--Al Mas'ud, Al Suwaydan, Al 'Ulayyan, Al Murayta', Al 'Iyaf, Al Shibwah and Al-'Ajarishah.

Al Sulayman are divided into two divisions: Al Muhammad and Al 'Asim.

Al Muhammad are divided into two kinfolks: Al Duhaym and Al Al-Ubaytin.

Al Duhaym are divided into the following families: Al-Muhammad, in whom the leadership is vested and from whom come Ibn Hadi, Al-Khanafir, Al-Masha'ilah, and Al 'Atif.

Al Al-Batn include Al Ruq and Al Sa'd.

Al 'Asim is divided into two kinfolks: Al Trayf, of whom come Al-Hashar and Al Rizq, of whom come Al Kurayshan.

Janab is divided into two groups: 'Ubaydah and Sharif.

'Ubaydah is divided into the division: Al Fihr, Al Al-Jaru, Al-Masawiran, Al Mahdi and Al Hurqan (they were mentioned in Qahtan of 'Asir).

Sharif include Banu Hajir, who will be mentioned later. Related to Banu Hajir are Al Dawud and Al-Huran. [198]

Quraysh[76]

The name Quraysh is now given to two categories of people; the first the noble Qurayshis [Al-Ashraf] who are the remnants of Quraysh whether nobles or from the remnants of Quraysh living in Mina, 'Arafat and nearby areas; and the second is a branch of Thaqif tribe which is called Quraysh and live near Al-Ta'if. It has both nomadic and sedentary members. The sedentary members live in the valleys close to Al-Ta'if like Al-Waht, Al-Wuhayt, Al-Mathnah and others. The nomads still subsist on the raising of livestock. They were mentioned under Thaqif.

Bil-Qarn

This tribe is divided into Bil-Qarn Al-Sham or Al-Sarah and Bil-Qarn Al-Yaman or Al-Tihamah. Their dwellings extend from southwest Bishah to the peaks of Al-Sarah range in 'Asir. To the north live Shamran and Khath'am, to the east live Shamran and some of Banu Shihr, to the south live Banu 'Amr and Banu Shihr and to the west live Bil-'Aryan and Ghamid.

Al Mahdi

A small tribe living near Al-Lith, numbering no more than 300 people mostly in the fishing business. Their Shaykh is Ibn Qasim, and their most important branches are Al-Mjishah and Al Hasan. [199]

Banu Malik

The dwellings of Banu Malik are located near Wadi Mawr to the east of Al-Lith, between Banu Sa'd to the north, Al-Shalawah to the east, Zahran to the south and Al-Jahadilah to the west.

Banu Malik of Asir

This tribe is different from Banu Malik which lives in Al-Hijaz. It lives north of Abha up to 2 miles of its limits. It is bounded by Bil-Ahmar to the north, Shahran to the east, Banu Mfid to the south and 'Alkam, Rabi'ah and Rufaydah to the west.

The divisions of this tribe are as follows: Al Al-Majmal; Banu Rizam; Banu Rabi'ah; Al-Hibshi; Al Ramiyyan; Banu Munabbih; Al Ya'li, to whom belong Ahmad Ibn Ma'di, the Amir of Banu Malik.

Banu Marwan

The tribe of Banu Marwan lives between Wadi Jizan to the south and Wadi Ta'shar to the north. They roam around the inside Midi. To their north live Al-Masarihah, to the east Ahl Harad and Al-Khumaysin and to the south Banu Hasan. [200]

Al-Masarihah

This tribe lives in the territories located between Wadi Ta'shar to the south up to the neighborhood of Sabya, Jizan and Abu 'Arish to the north. Ahl Al-Raysh live to their north; Ja'dah and Marwan live to their south and Banu Muhammad live to their east.

Banu Muhammad

A small tribe which live near Jizan.

Matayr

Matayr claims that it belongs to Mudar. However, it is not one tribe but a group of allied tribes, some of them come from Qahtan and some come from 'Adnan. We will indicate, in some other place, the origins to which some of the branches belong.

The homes of Matayr extend from the borders of Kuwait and the Persian Gulf to the neighborhood of Al-Qasim to the west and Diyar Al-'Ujman and Bani Khalid to the south.

Matayr is presently divided into two major groups: [201] 'Ilwah and Brayh. The tribe of Matayr consists of the following divisions and kinfolks: Al-'Ilwah, Al-Jiblan,[78] Al-Rakhman, Al-Mala'ibah,[79] Al-Sahabah.

The group of Brayh consists of the following divisions and kinfolks: Al-'Bayyat, Al-Dayyahin, Al-Barazat, Tha'lah, 'Abdallah, and Wasil.

H.H. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd-al-Rahman has kindly mentioned another classification for Matayr which we state in the following. Matayr is divided into two groups--'Ilwah and Brayh. 'Ilwah is divided into three groups: (1) Al-Mwahah, Al-Jiblan and Dhawu 'Awn. Al-Mwahah is divided into the following divisions: Al-Dimshan, Al-Rakhman, Al-Bara'isah, Al-Khawatirah and Al-Sa'abin. [202] Al-Jiblan is divided into the following divisions: Al-'Uqaymat, Al-Maqalidah, Al-A'inah, and Al-'Araqibah. (3) Dhawu 'Awn is divided into these divisions: Al-Sahbah, Al-Mala'ibah, Al-Mtayrat and Al-Hullaf, who are allied with Al-'Usbah and live among Brayh and are called Banu 'Abdallah.

Brayh is divided into two groups--Wassamat-al-Hilal and Wasil. Wassamat-al-Hilal is divided into Al-Si'ran, Al-Sa'bah and Maymun. Al-Si'ran is divided

into the following divisions: Dhawu Hijji, from whom come Al-Basa'is; Dhawu Sa'dun, Al-Shutaylat, Al-Sha'alil and Al-Hajadin. Wasil is divided into these divisions: Al-Mawasil, Al-Birzan, Al-'Usfah, Al-'Ubayyat, Al-Mahalisah, Al-Wisama, Al Bdina and Al-Dayakhin.

Al Murrah

One of the oldest Arab tribes, with the most genuine and purist lineage but also one of the strongest and most barbaric and far removed from civilization. Its dwellings extend south of the road leading from Al-Hasa and Riyadh to Al-Kharj and Al-'Aqir up to the oases of Jafura and Jabrin and to the middle of Rub' al-Khali.

This tribe has three major divisions, which are Shabib (or Bishr), Ali Ibn Murrah, and Jabir. [203]

The first division (Bishr) includes the following kinfolks: Al-'Adhbah, Buhayh, Burayd, Dawi, Fuhaydah, Gharfran, Hadi, Al Hasanah, Juhaysh, Shabib, Al Zuqaymah, Al Shabib, and Dimnan (from Ajsham).

The second division includes the kinfolks of Al-Ghayathin, Al-Jarabi'ah and Al Najm.

The third division includes Al-Ghadban and Ahl Na'am.

H.H. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd-al-Rahman has kindly mentioned the following divisions for the Al Murrah. The tribe is divided into two groups 'Ali and Shabib, followed in Jasham by: Al Dimnan, Al-Hutaylah and Al-Hindi. [204] Al 'Ali Ibn Murrah are divided into two groups--Al-Ghayathin and Al-Jarabi'ah. Al-Shabib are divided into two groups--Al Sa'id and Al Ghifran. Al Sa'id are divided into two groups--Al Bishr and Al Jabir. Al Bishr are divided into three groups: Al Fadil, Al Yahya and Al Brayd. Al Fadil are divided into two groups: Al Fuhaydah and Al 'Adhbah.

Mughayd

A strong tribe living in Abha and its surroundings. It is bounded by the tribes of 'Alkam Al-Hawl and Banu Malik to the north, Shahran to the east, some of Shahran and Rabi'at Al-Yaman to the south, and Rijal Al-Ma' to the west.

The tribe is divided into seven divisions: Al Yazid, of whom come Al Mifrih, Al Bu-Sarrah and Awlad-al-Amir[80]; Al Najih; Al Wazi'; [205] Umm-al-Sharaf; Al Umm-al-Juray'at; Umm Wadi Malj; and Al Wayman.

Al-Manasir

This tribe lives in Al-Rub' Al-Khali to the northeast of Al Murrah. Part of Al-Manasir lives in Oman and another part lives in Qatar. They are more flexible than Al Murrah and more receptive to civilization.

Little is known about Al-Manasir, relative to the other tribes. It is said that its most important division is Abu Mundhir, whose Shaykh is Rashid Ibn

Mani'. This division includes the following kinfolks: Al-Ka'abirah, Al Mani', Al-Marashid, Al-Matawi'ah, and Al-Madahimah.

The division of Al Abu Rahman, whose Shaykh is Sa'id Ibn Suwayd includes the following kinfolks: Al Abu Khayl, Al Salimin, Al Tararifah, Al Wabran,[81] and Al-Mahayilah. [206]

The division of Al Bal-Sha'r, whose Shaykh is Ghanim Ibn Jaryu, includes the following kinfolks: Ghuwaynim, Al-Shudud, and Tuwaybit.

Al-Munjihah[82]

This tribe lives along the sea coast between Al-Birk and Al-Shaqiq. It is bounded to the north by Banu Hilal, to the east by Rijal Al-Ma', and to the south by the tribes of Mikhlaf Al-Yaman.

Its most important kinfolks are Al Umm-Khurayq, Al-'Abdiyah, Al Zayd, Al Umm Hawish, Al Siryah, Al-Shahbi, and Walad Islam.

Al Musa[83]

The tribe possesses the village of Mahayil. Most of it is sedentary except the two divisions of Umm-Jaryan and Banu Yazid. It is bounded to the north by Al Al-Durayb and Al-Rish, to the east by Al-Rish [207] and Banu Thawab, to the south by Thawab and Bahr Ibn Sukaynah, and to the west by Banu Hilal.

The tribe has two branches which seceded from it; they are Banu Shu'ayb (or Daghb) and Al-Sawalihah.

Some of its groups are in Umm Shahari, Al 'Uqayl, Al'Amir, Al Sha'r, Al Dab', Al Sharifah, Al-Qurun, and Hamala.

Najran

Najran is a vast territory located between Najd, Yemen and 'Asir. It has several tribes of which we know very little. We could not verify the details of its branches of clans. We have noted some information about the tribe of Yam, which is the biggest tribe of Najran, in the appropriate place.

Al-Nuju'

This tribe lives in Mikhlaf Al-Yaman, between Sabya and Al-Darb. Some of its divisions are Banu Muhammad (which is different from the other Banu Muhammad), Al Hajawi and Banu Mifrih. [208]

Banu Nashshar

This tribe lives near Waza'at. Its most important village is Suq Banu Nashshar.

Al-Numur

See Thaqif

Banu Hajir

This is a Qahtani tribe, therefore we would be closer to accuracy if we considered it (together with Al-'Ujman) a group of Qahtan. The homes of Banu Hajir are located south of Al-'Ujman up to Qatar. The ruler of Banu Hajir is Ibn Sha'lan.

The most important divisions of Banu Hajir are Al-Mukhdabah, which includes the following kinfolks: Dubaysah, Fuhayd, Hamra (some of them live in Qatar). Al Sultan, Husayn, Jararihah, Khayarin, Madafirah, Munnu', [209] Mazahimah, Qumazah, Al Zayd, Zahanit, Shaba'in, Shahwan, Shar'an, and Sharahin.

Al Muhammad, whose ruler is Ibn Tafrah, includes the following kinfolks: 'Amirah, Falahah, Qadadat, Al-Kilbah, Masarir, Al-Quruf, Sha'amil, Samahin, Tuyya', and Al Jiddi.

Some of Banu Hajir are sedentary people living in the following places: Al-Wusaylah, in Al-Aflaj; Huraymilah; and Thadiq.

Hutaym

This tribe which lives between north Najd and north Al-Hijaz is not related to any Arab group. Therefore it is looked upon like Al-Sulbah. Some of its kinfolks are Al-Dhibah, Al-Jalidah, Al Barrak, Al-Khulaywiyah, Al-Dawamish and Al-Fajawin. [210]

Hudhayl

One of the important tribes of Al-Hijaz. It is divided into two parts: a northern part and a southern part. The houses of the first are located in the outskirts of Mecca, to the east and south, and particularly in the outskirts of Mecca and Al-Ta'if, near Barad mountain and the famous mountain of Dhaka.

The first part, which is northern Hudhayl consists of seven kinfolks as follows: Al-Matarifah, in Wadi Fatimah; Al Masa'id, in Al-Sayl; Al-Sawahir, in Al-Sayl; Lihyan, to the east of Mecca; 'Amr of 'Amir, to the right of Mecca-Jiddah road, Al-Janabir, in Al-Kurr mountain, where they are called by the names of the places they live in, such as: Al-Sa'ayid, Al-Hasasinah, Al-Kabakibah, and Al-Majaris.

The second part, which is Hudhayl Al-Yaman, consists of the following parts:
1. Al-Nadawiyah, some comprises three branches--Al-Maraziq, Al-Jiyasah, and Al-Jumlah.

2. Da'd, which includes three branches--Al-Hasnan, Al Ya'la and Al-Zabban.

3. Al-Sarawinah, which includes three branches--Al Zahwan, Al 'Alya and Al-Majarish.

4. Al-'Ahilah.

5. Jamil, which includes several parts and branches, important among which are Al-Tuluh, Al-Hasasinah, Al-'Abdah, and Al-Miswidah. [211]

Of Al-Tuluh come Al Khalid, Al Salih. Al Khalid has the branches of Al Rashid and Al 'Attaf; and Al Salih branches out to Al-Talahat, which includes Al Rashid-Al Munif, Al A'sab, Al Manna', which includes Al-Baqlah, Al Humayd, and Al Zaydan.

Al-Miswidah has the branches of Banu Iyas, Al-Sawalimah, Al Mahmud, Al-Jawabirah, Al Zayd, Al-Farah and Ka'b.

Al-Farah includes Al Mihsin, Al Kamil, Al-Da'jan, and Al Sari.

Al Zayd includes the branches of Al-Qin'an and Al-Mahamid, and Al-Jawabirah includes the branches of Al Hasan, Al Hamdan and Al 'Ali. Al-Sawalimah includes Al-Buzdah and Al Farah.

Hilal

The dwellings of Banu Hilal extend from the borders of Rabi-at Al-Tiham, Ahl Hali and Mahayil to the neighborhood of Al-Birk on the sea coast. They are divided into several parts, most important among which are Ahl Al-Birk, Al-Akhrash, Al Mishir, Al Umm Jum'ah.

Yam

One of the important tribes in Najran and Al-Jawf. What information we have about this tribe, its social system and its branches and clans, is very little. The tribe is still in its barbaric state. Often when Yam is mentioned in Najd [212] the reference is made to Al-'Ujman and Al Murrah.

However, to the south and southwest, between Najd, 'Asir and Al-Yaman, there are several branches of Yam of which we were able to identify the following: (1) Jsham, which includes several branches, most important among which are Al Khamis, Al Sulayman, Rajlan, Al Hasan, Al Bal-Harith, Al Harbatah, Al Qusur, Al Mustanir, Al Bil-Ghurban, Al Hutaylah, and Al Sa'b. (2) Al Fatimah, which has several branches, important among which are Al Salim, Badr, Al Mutlaq, Al Al-Qarn, Ahl Haliq, Al-Ju'ah, Hadadah, Hirah, Al Sani', Abu 'Ubar, 'Akkam, Al-'Awkalah, Al Jayban and Al-Afhad. (3) Al Mawajid, with several branches, important among which are Al-Nasib, Al Qanaf, Al Maratah, Dhawu Shuqmah, Dhawu Wada'ah and Ahl Salwah.

Banu Ya'la

A small sedentary people living among the tribes of Banu Zayd and Awlad Al-'Alawinah of Ahl Hali and Bil'Ayr.

FOOTNOTES

1. Despite the effort the author exerted in tracing and searching, he stumbled into many illusions which cannot be enumerated here. He interchanged among tribe branches, related branches to incorrect origins, which require more clarification than could be stated here. We confine ourselves only to correcting pronunciation of some names.

2. Volume 2, p 276.

3. "Subh Al-A'sha," Volume 1, p 309.

4. Ibid., p 310.

5. Ibid., p 310.

6. "Nihayat Al-Arab," Volume 2, p 277.

7. Ibid., p 284.

8. Ibid., p 286.

9. Ibid., p 286.

10. "Subh Al-A'sha," Volume 1, pp 308-309.

11. This is not a tribe's name but the name of a wide region, most of its population belonging to the tribe of Yam.

12. A small clan lives among this tribe and is protected by it. This clan is Al-Mawahib of 'Anzah. We referred to it when we talked about 'Anzah.

13. al-Qawa'iyyin

14. Al-'Aradat.

15. Al-Sahmah.

16. Ushi and Zulman

17. Al-'Abdah are from Hudhayl, not Thaqif.

18. Al-Zafarin.

19. Al Ghuraba.

20. Al Munjif and Al-Manajifah.

21. Al-Talhat, Al Hajla and Al-'Umar come from Hudhayl, but were mistakenly related to Thaqif because they live in Shafa Banu Sufyan.

22. This group is called Quraysh, but it is not from the noble Qurayshis [Ashraf], it is just a similarity between the two names. [In other versions] it comes from Quraysh. Quraysh had relations with Thaqif and had been its ally since before Islam. The relationship is still strong between the two tribes. For details, see AL-'ARAB magazine, p 419, second paragraph.

23. Al-Dibsah, Al-'Aninat, Al-Husaynat.

24. Al-Hashakilah, Al-Mararat, Al-Mawaliyah.

25. Al-Buliyat.

26. Al-Mahadiyah.

27. Al-Hasawinah.

28. Al-Hufazah.

29. Al-Thuqafa, Al-Naqran, and Al-Qabsan.

30. Al-Muqbil.

31. 'Anamah.

32. Al-Masahirah.

33. Al-Masahir and Al-Taysah.

34. Al-Mada'in.

35. Al-Shawatah and Al-'Urur.

36. The proverbial mixture of Harb is exemplified by the adage "if you have a mixed ancestry you are a Harb." The truth is that Harb is of Qahtani origin. For details refer to "Al-Iklil" by Al-Hamadani, part 1, page 299 on.

37. Due to the reputed knowledge of H. H. Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd-al-Rahman of Arab history and tribe genealogy, I asked him to review this part of the book. He kindly offered valuable remarks and information. With regard to Harb he said: Harb is divided into two groups--Banu Masruh and Banu Salim.

Masruh is divided into five divisions: Banu 'Ali, Banu 'Amr, Banu Al-Safar, 'Awf, Mukhlif. Banu 'Ali is divided into two kinfolks: Al-Jubur, which includes Al-Farm and Walad Marir. Al-Jubur is divided into clans: Al-Karashif, Al-Lahamiq, Al-Dawaghirah, Al-Masharitah, Al-Kalkhah, Al-Katmad, and Al-Fuqu'.

Walad Marir comprise the clans: Al-Dahim, Al-Torafa, and Al-'Abdah.

Banu 'Amr are divided into five kinfolks: Al-'Utur, Al-Sha'b, Al-Baydhan, Al-Fayadin and Al-Badarin.

Al-'Utur are divided into clans of Al-Dhawiyah, Al-Rub'ah, Al-Tarmasan, Al-Hawamizah, Al-Mawa'izah.

Banu Al-Safar are divided into three kinfolks: Al-Wuhub, Al-Furadah and Al-Fuhadah.

Banu Salim include the divisions of Muzaynah, Walad 'Ala, Walad Majid, and Walad Salim.

Muzaynah are also divided into the kinfolks of Al Mas'ud, Al 'Urayman, Al-Hadnan, Al-Mashariyah, and Al-Hawamilah.

Walad 'Ala are divided into the kinfolks of Al-Jamala, Al-Ghurban and Al-Hananiyah.

Walad Muhammad are divided into two kinfolks: Al-Ahamidah and Al-Zughaybat.

38. There are kinfolks of Zubayd living in Iraq, east of Al-Hillah.

39. Al-Huwaytat claim that they are from Al-Ashraf (descendants of Prophet Muhammad), but this is not established. Some of them claim they are the remnants of Al-Anbat and the ancient people of Thamud and Madyan.

40. Ibn Jazi is no longer the paramount Shaykh of all Huwaytat. He was challenged by 'Awdah Abu-Tayih whose people have become no less powerful than Ibn Jazi.

41. The Sheikhdom belongs to this kinfolk.

42. There is no tribe by this name which was agreed upon since the four tribes mentioned are considered one part.

43. From the remnants of the famous Kinanah of Egypt. This and Quraysh are from the same origin. It appears that part of this tribe emigrated to Sudan where their traces still exist to this day in Kurdufan. The traces of another part are found in Marrakech.

44. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd-al-Rahman made these remarks regarding Banu Khalid: Banu Khalid are divided into groups, each related to a tribe. Al Hamid, where the seat of leadership is, includes Al-'Uray'ir and Tablah. Al-Qurashah are related to 'Ubaydah. Al-Mahashir are related to Banu Hajar. Al-'Umur are related to Al-Dawasir.

As for Al-Jubur, they are related to Miqdam, Bashutat, Al-'Amayir and Al-Subayh. They are known as Ibn Mushrif said: "Forget not Al-Khalidi, for they are several tribes from Aqil Ibn 'Amir."

45. They trace back their origin to Hajar.

46. We grouped under the name Rabi'ah all tribes known by that name notwithstanding the differences in their origins. The most important parts of Rabi-'ah are Rabi'at al-Tiham and Rabi'at Warfaydah, who has the same origin although the latter is a branch of 'Asir tribe, which in turn is divided into four parts mentioned as a group under 'Asir and individually where appropriate.

47. There are four kinfolks in Al-Su'abah: Al-Jammalin, Al 'Ali; Al-Madariyah; and Al 'Azzah. There are also four kinfolks in Al-Khudran: Al-Samlah; Al-Jubur; Al-Nabtah; and Al-'Arinat.

48. See Bal-Harith.

49. We counted this in Bal-Harith.

50. This is different from Al-Ghawtah of Damascus.

51. From which come Al-Rashid rulers of Ha'il and Al Ibn 'Ali, who ruled Ha'il before Al-Rashid.

52. Refer to Al-Muhammarah treaty between Najd and Iraq. With them live the tribes of Al-Jayarin, Al-'Awazim, Al-Rasha'idah, Al-Salilat and Al-Sikwad.

53. Dana means offspring. The word is used in Najd to indicate expectant mothers.

54. Some of Al-Rula live in Najd and some live in Syria (Al-Rawlah).

55. They live in the same places as Al-Rula.

56. Al Sa'ud are related to this division, which is pronounced Wild 'Ali.

57. In Syria.

58. In northern Al-Hijaz.

59. All of Al-Ayda live in northern Hijaz and west Najd.

60. In Iraq.

61. They live in Najd where they have a settlement.

62. In Syria.

63. In western Najd and north Al-Hijaz.

64. Al-Mawahib are small in number. Of them are Al-Sarrahin, who are scattered between Al-Harratayn and Wadi al-Sirhan. They are mentioned under Bila.

65. Pronounded Barqa.

66. Some historians say that Banu 'Atiyah are the origin of Al-Huwaytat and Al-Tarrabin (in Palestine) and other tribes. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that Banu 'Atiyah and Al-Huwaytat are on the best of terms, with each party moving freely and indisputably in the territory of the other party.

67. It is said that they are from Ghatfan.

68. See 'Asir, Rabi'ah, Rufaydah, Malik and Mfid.

69. Fahm is a name given to two tribes: Fahm of Zahran, and Qahtan and Fahm of Qays 'Aylan. The two tribes are of distant linkage to Quraysh.

70. To the southeast of Abha.

71. It is located 20 miles away from Sabya up to Mikhlaf Al-Yaman.

72. Bounded to the north by Al-Sharaif and Yam, to the east by Al-Wada'ah, and to the west by Bishr.

73. Bounded to the east by Yam, to the west by Zahran, to the south by Bishr, and to the southwest by Rufaydat Al-Yaman.

74. Near Yam in Najran.

75. Bounded to the north by Bishr and Yam, to the east by Yam, to the south by Sanhan Al-Habayib and to the west by Bishr.

76. See Thaqif and Al-Ashraf [the nobles].

77. Mutayr is principally a nomadic tribe, however, some of their branches are urbanized and live in certain places in Al-'Arid, Al-Washm, Al-Sudayr and 'Ashirah.

78. From Tamim.

79. From 'Anzah.

80. From whom come the rulers of Al-'Ayid.

81. This name might be related to Wabar.

82. Its villages are located in Al-Wasm and Al-Qahmah.

83. Most of it is of Arab origin but there are a few negroid elements.

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